THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

LITERATURE ACCOMPLISHMENTS DUTIES AMUSEMENTS NEWS.

With which is incorporated the Pictorial Times.

No. 136.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1849. [PRICE 6D.

PORTRAIT OF THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

LORD CLARENDON.

The title of Earl of Clarendon, first enjoyed by Sir Edward Hyde, was derived from a spacious park near Salisbury, formerly the site of a royal palace, but more noted as the place where Henry II. summoned, in 1164, the great council of peers and prelates, from which emanated the famed constitution of Clarendon, by which the clergy were declared amenable to the civil power: whence arose the memorable contest betwixt Henry and St. Thomas à Becket.

The present earl has, perhaps, done more than any other in modern times to add lustre to ancient honours; and so well known is the policy by which he has rescued Ireland from an overwhelming flood of insurrection, that we should be repeating a thrice-told tale if we did more than briefly refer to the events of last year. Lord Clarendon now sits down to reap the reward of his vigorous yet temperate lieutenancy, not only in the quiet of Ireland and the prospect of a happier future, but in the ratification, if we may speak so, which her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen is now giving to that prospect, and the great testimony which her visit imports to the wisdom of his administration. Last year, as is well known, her Majesty would have comforted the people of Ireland by her presence, had the public mind been in a condition to receive her with that welcome which is preparing for her now. But that was not so. A year, however, has passed away, and at no period of her history was the sister country ever so quiet as now. Famine, doubtless, has had its share in producing this result; but Lord Clarendon has had his share too; and now he sits down, after three years of peril and excitement, to enjoy the repose he has conquered, in the company of that Monarch whose delegated power he has wielded with an effect as gratifying to her kindly desires as it must be to all who think well upon this subject. He is now called to play the honoured part of host to his sovereign Lady; and, in that proud position, as well as in the hope that his lieutenancy has been the first page in Ireland's future and happier history, we doubt not he will find the consummation of his hopes as her viceroy.

PARIS AND THE PARISIANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

News, at the present moment, should be dated from any place but Paris, which is basking idly, with scarcely a single excitement, in the hot sunshine. This, the Prince President is wisely aware of, and on Monday morning, at seven o'clock, he left the station of the Orleans Railroad for Angers. He was in the carriage of honour which was used for the inauguration of the road from Orleans to Tours, with the Ministers of Public Instruction, War, Public Works, and Agriculture and Commerce. Throughout his trip he was received with the utmost enthusiasm. At Angers, immense crowds turned out to see him; among the rest the peasantry, with their carts laden with provisions, came great distances to hail him as he passed.

A funeral service was performed on Saturday, in the Church of St Paul, in memory of the victims of July. About 600 persons, mostly of the working classes, were present, among whom were a number of women, and several National Guards in uniform. It was to one of those men that was confided the flag given last year to the wounded of July by M. Ledru Rollin. After the service, they formed in procession, and marched to the Place de la Bastille, the *cortège* being headed by a physician and an ex-director of a theatre. A number of *sergens de ville* had been stationed at the Columns of July, and, on the *cortège* arriving there, the members of it were requested to abstain from any noisy demonstrations or speech-making,—a recommendation which was well received, and the procession quietly dispersed.

The following version of King Louis Philippe's intended visit to France appears in one of the journals:—

"The ex-King Louis Philippe has the intention, for the most pious object, to demand permission of the French Government to make a pilgrimage to Dreux, where the bodies of the Duke of Orleans and other members of the ex-royal family are deposited. The ex-King will only remain two days, and return again to England. He will assume the title of Count de Ponthieu, and will only be accompanied by a *valet de chambre*. For some time past the Count de Neuilly has been subject to attacks of melancholy, and has several times expressed to friends his ardent desire not to die without being able once more to weep over the tomb of his sister and his unfortunate son."

It is now quite certain that the Prince de Joinville only went to Germany to accompany his wife and daughter to the mother-in law of the Princess, the Duchess de Braganza, widow of the Emperor Don Pedro, and daughter of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, who resides in a château at Staya, near Sulzburg, in the Tyrol. He afterwards accompanied the Princess to her grandmother, the widow of the Emperor Francis. He saw no other great personage, German or French, and he returned to St. Leonard's after somewhere about four weeks' absence. M. de Joinville took advantage of the occasion (unknown to his family) to visit Vienna, and see the Russian and Austrian armies; but, according to his manner of acting, always extremely simple, he communicated with no one.

In Spain every provincial journal comes with a column or two dedicated to the detail of some highway robbery, or kidnapping rich men to the mountains for the sake of ransoming them. A famous brigand, who had been some time living in apparent content in the model prison at Madrid, has escaped to the mountains and formed a band.—At La Granja the royal residence is overflowing with fashionables of every nation. The levee in honour of Queen Christina's Saint's day was extremely crowded. The waterworks played during the afternoon, and at night a magnificent ball took place in the gardens.

The Venetians are, it appears, quite tired of being besieged. The Austrian fleet has been throwing incendiary balls upon the town, and, if the wind had not been violent, they would have fallen on the square of St. Mark.

I suppose you have heard that General Oudinot has gone to Gaeta, to come to an understanding with the Pope in person.

So, the Grand Duke of Tuscany is *de retour*, but Archduke Albert and General d'Aspre seem inclined to dispute possession! Of a verity, the Austrians require chastisement in some quarter. I hope the Hungarians will be the instruments for this; and it does appear that the affairs of the Magyars are going on well. Dembinski is at the head of a powerful *corps-d'armée*, based on the Middle Theiss, and operating from the south against the rear of Paskiewitch; while Görgey, with his back against the wall of the Carpathians, fenced inaccessibly by these Alpine heights, is assailing the same line from the north. In spite of her Muscovite ally, Austria is not destined, happily, to have her own way. Even the Piedmontese reject the *ultimatum*, by the last accounts.

Nothing more at present, of good or bad, except that the proprietors of the Théâtre Italien have seized all the effects and furniture of the establishment in payment of 25,000 f. due to them from M. Dupin, a late lessee. Yours, B.

Paris, Hotel des * * *, Wednesday.

P.S.—I learn that the Emperor of Russia has returned from St. Petersburg to Warsaw. A grand political *opposition* reception was held here last week at General Cavaignac's. It would appear that the band of Garibaldi is still in the vicinity of Arezzo, where it is closely pressed by 5000 Austrians.

THE COURT.

Sir James Duke, Lord Mayor and M.P. for London, arrived at Osborne on Saturday, and was honoured by an audience. His lordship remained to luncheon, and returned to London in the afternoon.

The Queen and Prince, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal Family, walked on Sunday morning in Osborne-park. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, and the ladies and gentlemen of the royal household, attended divine service at Whippingham Church. The service was performed and sermon preached by the Hon. and Rev. Canon Bouverie.

The Queen held a Privy Council and Court at one o'clock on Monday afternoon, at her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight. A proclamation was ordered to be issued for giving currency to coins called florins. Another proclamation was ordered to be issued for a distribution of prize-money. The noblemen and gentlemen attending the Queen's Court travelled to Gosport by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway, crossed in the Fire Queen steam-packet, landed at Osborne-pier, and arrived at Osborne at a quarter before one o'clock. After the council, luncheon was served, and at three o'clock the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Sir John Hobhouse, Earl Fortescue, Sir David Dundas, the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, the Hon. W. Bathurst, and Lieut.-Colonel Sheil, left Osborne, re-embarked at Osborne-pier in the Fire Queen, crossed to Gosport, and returned to town on the London and South-Western Railway by a special train, which arrived at the Waterloo-bridge terminus at a quarter past six o'clock. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Francis Baring left Osborne for Guernsey. Lord John Russell remained at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince walked in the morning in Osborne-park. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., arrived at Osborne in the afternoon, having been honoured by an invitation.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the royal suite, with the elder branches of the Royal Family, embarked at Osborne, at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, for Ireland. The royal yacht was attended by her Majesty's steam-yachts Sphynx, Black Eagle, Vivid, Stromboli, &c., and made quick and good way towards Portland, with no wind, a smooth sea, and the finest of weather. [We refer to another column for ample particulars of the visit of the Queen and her illustrious Consort to Ireland.]

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan and Baroness Knesebeck, honoured her Majesty's Theatre with their presence on Saturday evening last.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness De Speth, and Sir George Couper, arrived at Clarence-house, St. James's, at half-past two o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, from Osborne, Isle of Wight.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz honoured Count Kielmansegge, the Honoverian Minister, with their company at dinner, on Monday evening, at his excellency's residence in Grosvenor-place.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Sir George Couper, honoured the performance at the Royal Italian Opera-house with her presence, on Tuesday evening.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge returned to his residence at Kew, on Tuesday, from honouring the Right Hon. Sir William Fremantle with a visit at Holly-grove.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, visited their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz on Wednesday, at Kew. Her Royal Highness proceeded to Bushy-house, Bushy-park, and visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The Royal Duchess afterwards returned to town.

Lady Anna Maria Dawson has relieved Lady Augusta Bruce in the duties as lady in waiting on her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset gave a grand dinner to the Duchess of Inverness and a large circle last week, at their their residence in Park-lane.

The Duchess of Inverness received a numerous and distinguished circle to dinner on Saturday last, at Kensington Palace.

The Countess of Darnley and the Ladies Bligh have left Grosvenor-square for Cobham-hall.

The Marquis of Huntly has left Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, for Aboyne, Aberdeenshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Adelaide Vane arrived at Port Patrick, from Wynyard-park, last week, and embarked for Donaghadee.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde have left town for Little Hampton.

The Viscountess Palmerston had a reception on Saturday night last, at the Foreign Secretary's residence in Carlton-gardens. There was, considering the advanced stage of the season, a most numerous attendance of the *corps diplomatique* and members of the aristocracy.

Viscount and Viscountess Dupplin's infant son and heir was baptized on Saturday last at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. A select circle of the relatives were present on the occasion.

Lord and Lady Stafford have left the Pulteney Hotel for Cossey-hall, Norfolk.

Lord J. Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other Cabinet Ministers, went to the ministerial whitebait dinner at the Trafalgar, at Greenwich, on Saturday last.

Lady Georgiana Fane entertained at dinner last week, his Excellency the Austrian Minister and the Countess Colloredo, the Duchess of Bedford, and a select party of fashionables.

Lord John Russell arrived in town on Tuesday from a visit to the Queen, at her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight.

His Excellency Count Kielmansegge gave a sumptuous entertainment on Monday evening, at the Hanoverian Legation, in Grosvenor-place, in compliment to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz. The royal guests were attended by Baron Knesebeck, Lady Augusta Cadogan, and Mr. E St. John Mildmay; and the distinguished circle comprised his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Prince Richard Metternich, the Marquis of Winchester, the Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, Prince Schomberg, Count and Countess Rossi, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Forester, Count Perponcher, Baron Koller, Baron Ostenda, Captain Halkett, &c. The Royal Duchess and daughter retired shortly after eleven o'clock.

Sir George Grey left town on Wednesday morning for Southampton, where the right hon. baronet embarked on the Elfin steam-packet, for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight.

We regret to learn that her Excellency the Baroness Brunnow has for several days past been seriously indisposed, at Ashburnham-house.

We are happy to hear that Colonel Sibthorp is now considered out of danger.

CORRESPONDENCE.

E. H. T.—In cathedral churches, and in some others, the communicants come to the altar immediately after the prayer for the church militant; and, no doubt, this was the time contemplated by the framers of our liturgy. In some places they come at the end of the exhortation immediately preceding the general confession; and in others they do not quit their pews till after the prayer of consecration is concluded. This last practice, though the most common, is decidedly incorrect, though long use appears to have rendered it common.

Elizabeth.—The Damask rose is a pale red; it is not very double, but it is sweet-scented, and extremely handsome. It is a native of the south of France. There are many varieties: the monthly; the striped monthly, which is red and blush-coloured; and the York and Lancaster, so called because it is striped with both red and white. Miller believes this rose to have been originally brought from Asia; hence its name of Damask, from Damascus. Others say that it takes the name from the rich satin-like appearance of the variegated corolla.

A. A. and Margaret M. should address notes on the subject to Mr. Rudd, Somerset-chambers, Somerset-house.

Emily D.—1. Not at all injurious, with the exception of the neroli; instead of which add eau de Cologne or lavender-water.—2. Sixpence.

An Anxious Inquirer.—It would be well to consult a surgeon without loss of time.

Bertha.—On reflection we think it would, perhaps, be best to apply at once to the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards. *He*, at all events, will instantly reply to the letter. The "Post-office Directory" contains a list of all the Institutions in the metropolis of the kind required.

W. M. S.—Our very best thanks for the suggestion.

Edith Coningsby.—1. He married the widow of the member for Aylesbury.—2. Miss Milton.—3. The authoress of "Angela."

Paulina should not hesitate an instant in applying to a surgeon.

K. F. H.—A solution of carbonate of soda in cold water.

The Father of a Family.—The letter will be laid before the Board forthwith.

A Subscriber would do well to write to Relfe and Fletcher, publishers, Cornhill, on the subject.

A Constant Subscriber.—By writing to a dentist the requisite material would be furnished at a trifling expense, with directions for its use.

A Subscriber.—1. The handwriting is not quite free enough.—2. We require to know the previous course of study.

Received.—Mary (contribution); J. T., Jun. (with specimens; our best thanks); K. S., G., Elvino, Alice Lee, M. B., La Violette, An Old Subscriber and Scribbler, Pelham.

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[An early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the morning mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

N.B.—Contributions.—The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for contributions sent to this office, nor will they in any case return them. If not accepted they are immediately destroyed. Parties, therefore, who desire to preserve such compositions should keep copies of them.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

A SERIES OF

SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

THE ROYAL PROGRESS

Will be given in next week's number of this Journal.

ALMANACK FOR THE WEEK.—August.

5 S	9 Sunday after Trinity.	1 Kings 18—Acts	3	1 Kings 19—Heb.	8
6 M	Transfig. Pr. Alfred bp.	Jerem. 39— ...	4	Jerem. 40— ...	9
7 T	Name of Jesus. [1844.	... 41— ...	5	... 42— ...	10
8 W		... 43— ...	6	... 44— ...	11
9 T		45, 46— ...	7	47— ...	12
10 F	St. Lawrence, M.	... 48— ...	8	... 49— ...	13
11 S		... 50— ...	9	... 51—James	1

Last Quarter, 11th, 1h. 32m. aft.—Sun rises at 4h. 41m, and sets at 7h. 29m.

THE

LADY'S NEWSPAPER,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1849.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR GENTLEWOMEN DURING TEMPORARY DISTRESS.

A more laudable institution, or one more wanted, could hardly be proposed; and it is with the most earnest wishes to see and to help the success of this establishment that we call the attention of our readers to its object, as stated in the following particulars. We may say, indeed, that it is one of those undertakings which has peculiar claims on the sympathies of women; both because it concerns distress, and the distressed of their own sex. We need not pause to point out how many hundreds—a term, we fear, inadequate to describe their amount—of well-bred women who have seen better days, and with no sparing hand have ministered in the heyday of their fortune to the wants of others, now languish in poverty themselves, without being in any respect to blame, except, perhaps, in that trusting confidence which forms at once the virtue and the danger of so many. We refer in this remark to women who have, to use a word more expressive than elegant, been cajoled out of their little property by speculating relatives or unprincipled friends. But, besides these, there is no lack of sufferers from bad times and the usual events of life; and when we reflect that, as society is at present composed, there is no refuge for the decayed gentlewoman but the private subsidy, often withheld and generally accompanied with insult, or the parish workhouse, we think not another word need be said to enlist the good will and the efforts of our readers in behalf of the society, whose object is thus introduced and detailed:—

"One of the features of the present age is the awakening spirit for seeking out the uncomplaining and neglected sufferer. To

is spirit it requires no magician's power to prophesy that England ill owe some of its noblest institutions. Already 'The Clergy aughters' School' and 'The Asylum for Aged Governesses' do onour to well-directed philanthropy; and we are happy to observe e rapid advances of the society for founding, with hopes of peranent support, an establishment for gentlewomen visiting London r advice during temporary illness. Who does not know some mily whose position in life, and whose feelings alike, hedge them from anything like ostensible charity, yet who are not free from e casualties of accident or the invasion of disease, with an income ot equal to that of many a labouring man whose wants are cried p on every hand, and who has resources multifarious for every ccident that can befal him; while, for them, the necessary expense r the accommodation of lodging and attendance in London, where nly the best medical advice can be obtained, is such as to preclude e possibility of obtaining it, being more than, in many cases, the hole family have to live upon, besides the impossibility of sending delicate female in ill health to lodge alone amid strangers? A ublic meeting was held at Queen's College, Harley-street, on the 0th ult., to make known the objects of the society to which we ave alluded. The chair was taken by the Bishop of London, who pened the proceedings. The report was then read by Mr. Dansey, on. secretary. The first resolution, 'That the report should be dopted,' was moved by Mr. Marjoribanks and seconded by Mr. owarth. The second resolution, 'That the meeting is convinced f the necessity of such an institution,' was moved by Dr. Ferguson nd seconded by Dr. Sieveking. The third, 'That the committee ould further the institution by every possible means,' was moved y Lord Monteagle, seconded by Mr. Montague Gore, and supported y the Bishop of Chichester. The vote of thanks to the chairman as moved by the Hon. Spring Rice and seconded by Sir Walter tirling. The Bishop then returned thanks, and the meeting disersed. The speeches on the occasion were well worthy a larger ssembly than were present. Among the most striking were those f Lord Monteagle, Sir Walter Stirling, Dr. Ferguson, Mr. Howrth, Mr. Marjoribanks, &c.; and, when we see such men as these ending their support for benefiting their less fortunate compariots, surely there is every encouragement for more private indiiduals to put forth a helping hand, and every guarantee that the unds collected will be wisely and faithfully applied. Subscriptions nd donations will be thankfully received by every member of the ommittee; Messrs. Hatchard, Piccadilly; Mr. Haselden, 21, Wigore-street; Mr. Seeley, Fleet-street; Mr. Caines, 5, Halkintreet West; and by the treasurer, E. Marjoribanks, Esq., jun., at lessrs. Coutts and Co.'s, Strand. The right of recommendation ill be given to the donors and subscribers, in proportion to their ontributions. Of this admirable institution the president is the arl of Carlisle; the vice-president, the Hon. Stephen Spring ice; and the committee is formed of the following ladies:—Honorary members—Lady Erle, 4, Park-crescent, Portland-place; Irs. Laing, 62, Mornington-road; Lady Eardley, Belvidere, Erith; he Lady Monteagle, 7, Park-street, Westminster; and Lady Romilly, 32, Gordon-square. Acting members—the Lady Ashley, Upper Brook-street; Mrs. Booth, 39, Hyde-park-square; Viscouness Canning, Grosvenor-square; Lady Emily Dundas, Admiralty; Countess of Ellesmere, Belgrave-square; Mrs. George Eyre, 59, Lowndes-square; Lady Inglis, 9, Bedford-square; Miss Maurice, , Ladbroke-villas, Kensington-park; Lady Parke, 56, Park-street; ady Rolfe, 40, Upper Brook-street; Mrs. Kay Shuttleworth, 8, Gloucester-square; Lady Caroline Stirling, 29, Portman-square; Hon. Mrs. John Talbot, 10, Great George-street, Westminster; nd Mrs. Wigram, 53, Gloucester-road, Hyde-park-gardens. The ankers are Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand, and Messrs. Jones loyd and Co., 43, Lothbury; and there is an acting committee of entlemen."

PROSPECTS OF IRELAND.

SINCE her Majesty, to the great joy of these kingdoms, ascended he throne, she has not been called upon, in all the important vents of her reign, to influence the power of her station, and he affectionate disposition of her heart, in a cause more needing heir help than that of poor Ireland. Blessed by Providence with every natural advantage; with a climate conducive to ertility, and a soil almost free from the curse; with a hardy and intelligent people, and industrious, moreover, when they are fed; with harbours ready constructed by nature; with akes and rivers, and a seaboard abounding with food, she is still the most unhappy nation in Europe—perhaps even in the world.

That her Majesty's visit will change all this in a moment, no one is mad enough to suppose; though some sensible persons, because the Queen is going to Ireland, think that the famine which still rages is at an end. But a great amount of temporary good will be effected by this visit; and if all who can, will follow up this first advantage perseveringly and without contention, a very few years will have to pass ere Ireland, and England too, will have reason to remember with rejoicing Victoria's landing on the Green Island.

Her distresses, always provocative of panaceas, are not likely to lack doctors at this important moment. But a paper lies before us which is modest enough to pretend to something less than infallibility of plan, and proposes only a "Remedy for some of the Ills of Ireland." The subject is so interesting, and the suggestion looks so reasonable, that we beg to lay it before our readers, at the same time remarking that much is to be done ere the proposed boards could find sinews for their operations.

"Let an association be formed for the following purposes:—

"That, for every county, county of a city, county of a town, and riding of a county in Ireland, there be a board of relief and improvements, in two divisions: the upper division to be composed of the peers, eldest sons of peers, baronets, knights, and the ten senior magistrates, all of whom must be resident and have property in the county; the lower division to consist of at least twenty members, to be chosen by all those who have paid up their poor-rates.

"That there be given to each of these boards all the powers now possessed by the Board of Works, the Board of Health, the Poor-law Commissioners, and the grand juries in their fiscal capacity; with such additional powers as will enable these boards fully to provide for the relief of the poor, and the improvement of the harbours, rivers, roads, and local institutions of the district."

If the Irish peers and their eldest sons, together with the knights and baronets, could be got into working order—if they would give up London and the Continent for Ireland—an immensity of good would, no doubt, be effected. But here is just the difficulty which reminds us of the prudent suggestion of the good Mrs. Glasse, which made the capture of the hare an indispensable preliminary to its being cooked.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of LORDS, on Monday, the General Board of Health Bill, the Nuisances Removal Bill, the Metropolitan Sewers Bill, the Slave Trade (Persian Gulf) Bill, the Defects in Leases Suspension Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, the Stamps, &c., Allowances Bill, the Customs Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill were read a third time and passed.

On Tuesday the Earl of Shaftesbury (Deputy Speaker) read the Earl of Dalhousie's answer to the vote of thanks of their lordships to the Governor-General of India, and the army which had taken part in the wars of the Punjaub.—The Earl of Roden, in conformity with his previous notice, gave a detailed statement of the Castlewellan affair, so far as he was personally concerned in the assemblage of the Orange procession on his estate, and defended himself from the charges brought against him in the House of Commons in reference thereto.

On Wednesday, after the presentation of petitions, the Commons were summoned, and the royal assent was given by commission to sixty-seven public and private bills. The Marquis of Lansdowne then read

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH, AS FOLLOWS:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have it in command from her Majesty to inform you that the state of public business enables her to dispense with your attendance in Parliament and to close the present session.

Her Majesty has directed us to express her satisfaction with the zeal and assiduity with which you have discharged the laborious and anxious duties in the performance of which you have been occupied.

Her Majesty has given her assent to the important measure you have passed to amend the Navigation Laws, in full confidence that the enterprise, skill, and hardihood of her people will assure to them a full share of the commerce of the world, and maintain upon the seas the ancient renown of this nation.

Her Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you that the friendly character of her relations with foreign powers affords her a just confidence in the continuance of peace.

The preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Denmark have been signed under the mediation of her Majesty, and her Majesty trusts that this convention may prove the foreunner of a definitive and permanent treaty.

Her Majesty's efforts will continue to be directed to promote the restoration of peace in those parts of Europe in which it has been interrupted.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded by her Majesty to return you her thanks for the provision which you have made for the public service.

The public expenditure has undergone considerable reductions within the present year, and her Majesty will continue to apply a watchful economy in every branch of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by her Majesty to congratulate you on the happy termination of the war in the Punjaub. The exertions made by the Government of India, and the valour displayed by the army in the field, demand her Majesty's warmest acknowledgments.

Her Majesty has observed with gratification the spirit of obedience to the laws which has been manifested by her subjects during the period which has elapsed since her Majesty last addressed her Parliament.

It is the characteristic of our constitution that it renders the maintenance of order compatible with the fullest enjoyment of political and civil liberty.

The satisfaction with which her Maj sty has viewed the peaceful progress of her people in arts and industry has been greatly alloyed by the continuance of severe distress in one part of the United Kingdom.

Her Majesty has observed with pleasure your liberal exertions to mitigate the pressure of this calamity, and her Majesty commands us to thank you for your unremitting attention to measures calculated to improve the general condition of Ireland. It is her Majesty's fervent hope that it may please the Almighty Disposer of events to favour the operation of those laws which have been sanctioned by Parliament, and to grant to her Irish people, as the reward of that patience and resignation with which they have borne their protracted sufferings, the blessings of an abundant harvest and of internal peace.

After the reading of the speech Parliament was, by command of her Majesty, prorogued to the 9th of October. A great many ladies were present in the body of the House.

In the House of COMMONS, on Tuesday, on the question for considering the Lords' amendments to the London Corp ration Bill being put, the Lord Mayor, in opposition to Mr. Alderman Sidney, contended that the bill would not occasion certain inconveniences pointed out, but would prove highly satisfactory to the citizens of London. The Lords' amendments were then agreed to.—The Lords' amendments to various other bills were then considered and agreed to.

On Wednesday some returns were ordered. The royal command to attend in the House of Lords having been received, it was forthwith obeyed:—and thus the session was finally closed.

TIGHT-LACING.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Editor,—Will you allow me, through the instrumentality of your most interesting and invaluable paper, to address a few remarks to the lady portion of your readers, on a certain article of dress; an article of dress, alas! on the use of which too great a stress is often laid, to the detriment of many a fine and promising young figure; and, what is of still greater importance, the lasting injury of the health! I allude to the hurtful and ridiculous practice of wearing tightly-laced stays. It is with pain and regret that I behold the torture to which the rising generation are perpetually submitted, in having their delicate and pliant limbs tightly swathed and confined by the pressure of stays—thereby allowing no room for the free expansion of the proper and ordinary functions. Is it not a generally well known and acknowledged fact that all those nations who are ignorant of this European conventional habit exhibit the finest figures in the world? Take for example the native Indian; observe with what elastic grace and dignity she carries herself; observe, too, how perfectly rounded are all her limbs, agreeably to nature's laws.

Does it not stand to reason that that figure must be ungraceful which, from the age of eight or nine, is doomed to the martyrdom (for I cannot speak of the practice in other terms) of wearing stiff and tightened stays? How often you will hear mothers exclaim to their daughters, "Hold yourselves up properly," "Sit upright," "Sit straight," &c., whilst all the time, perhaps, the unfortunate victim to unnatural lacing is preferring her present position, by way of easing herself from some dreadful pinching or painful pressure.

How many a pain in the side and chest would be avoided, how many germs of fatal disease would be prevented, by putting an early check to this very injurious custom! If a mother be ambitious for her daughter to have a fine and striking as well as healthy figure, let her at once discountenance the pernicious practice of bandaging her children in those frightful things misnamed stays; on the contrary, let her allow nature to have full sway; let not that portion of woman's figure, so graceful in the early dawn of womanhood, be suppressed and checked by artificial ligatures. Allow, at least, the chest and all the breathing functions to have full play; for what is more painful to behold, or more injurious to the health, than a narrow, confined chest? Supposing mothers should complain that their children, without any support, look like little bundles; what then? Is it not far better they should look like little bundles when young, than, on the other hand, as they are growing into maturity, look like stiff artificial poles, and grow up with bad, awkward, gawky figures, so miserably stiff in all their movements that they cannot perform one single action with any ease or degree of comfort to themselves?

It is not too much to say that, under the injurious influence of wearing stays, all that is most beautiful and attractive in the figure is lost, namely, a good, firm, graceful carriage, as well as that easy elasticity and suppleness of movement which, at all times, is so worthy of admiration.

It is altogether an absurd, as well as erroneous notion, to suppose for a moment that stays are at all needed as a support. If a child has never known what it is to wear them, she will never require their aid; on the contrary, she will make her own spine do all that is required; and this will, at the same time, be the means of wonderfully strengthening that member of the body by allowing it full scope, and to depend entirely on its own powers. Should a child happen to be weakly, by all means allow her, until she grows stronger, to put herself in any position that nature shall dictate, and, in proportion as she gets strength, she will overcome any awkwardness which may have originated in the interval.

Are not children, like young and tender plants, so supple and so pliant that they can be made to bend at will in whatever direction you train them? and, of course, if the method employed is injurious, so will be the result. Look at boys and young men. Do they wear or require the support of stays? and is there ever any anxiety manifested on the part of their mothers as to whether they will grow up crooked or not. Well, then, if boys, without any support whatever, possess such good and erect figures as they generally do, why, let me ask, may not girls? Let mothers only try the experiment, and they will find that, by discountenancing stays, their fondest hopes and anticipations of a good, easy, flowing figure will be realized.

And now let us regard this custom in a moral point of view, under which head I do not hesitate to say that it is opposed to all laws of religion and nature; for did not the Almighty give to his creatures bodies intended to be taken care of, and not to be twisted, malformed, and subverted by most pernicious artificial practices? How seldom, in their absence, should we hear the physician's war-cry—"Tight stays! tight stays!" What a whole host of dire and dread diseases would be curtailed and nipped in the germ, if only that practice could be abolished, or, at all events, ameliorated—not carried to the extreme it now is! How many headaches—how many affections of the heart, the side, the chest, the lungs, and the spine, would be prevented and conquered, if only a check could be placed upon this baneful custom!

Three most melancholy cases, within my knowledge, have originated, and might have been remedied, had it not been for this absurd fashion; and which, if you think they might serve as an instructive warning to the more youthful, vain, and thoughtless of your readers, I will with pleasure forward another day.

Surely a thoughtful mind can scarcely fail to lament the ravages this most fearful custom is yearly and hourly makin !

Very sincerely hoping, then, that what I have written may prove beneficial to some few of the more sensible and reflecting of your readers, I remain, Mr. Editor, with many apologies for thus having taken up so much of your valuable time, a mortal enemy to stays, a great admirer of the ladies, and their very sincere well-wisher,

MEDICUS.

TABLE TALK.

A farmer in the south of Scotland had for a long period a great desire to possess a barometer, such as he had seen hanging up in the shops when paying an occasional visit to Edinburgh. At length he was enabled to buy one, second-hand, from an Irish broker in the Cowgate. It was conveyed home with all care, and suspended against the wall in the "very" best parlour. The farmer consulted his barometer from time to time, but found it pertinaciously pointing to *fine* when it was pouring with rain. After some weeks of this perverse conduct on the part of the barometer, he could endure it no longer; and, while the rain was falling in torrents, the instrument, in the meantime, smilingly saying *fair*, he, in a transport of passion, took it down, and, rushing with it to the door, shook it violently in both his hands, exclaiming at the same time, "Ye lying varlet! will ye no believe ye're ain een?"

The Brussels papers mention the intention of the ex-King of the French, Louis Philippe, to visit Brussels shortly. The *Impartial de Bruges*, in a recent number, says:—"We are informed that the civic guard of Bruges intend to give a ball to his Majesty King Leopold during his sojourn at Ostend, and that it is very probable the ex-King of the French will honour this ball with his presence."

A life of Bernard Barton, with a selection from his poems and correspondence, is about to be published by his only daughter, Lucy Barton. The volume has been described to us as most interesting. We regret to learn that Bernard Barton, like most poets, died in straitened circumstances.

The national exhibition of works of art and manufactures, held in Paris, occurs every five years, and the present collection has never been surpassed, either in invention or execution. The French journals announce that Mr. T. Erard, of the well-known firm of S. and T. Erard (pianoforte and harp makers here in London), has been unanimously elected as a member of the commission, to pass judgment upon the merits of the musical instruments, and which election has been ratified by the Minister of Commerce.

M. Geiss, of Berlin (remarks the *Builder*), has been exhibiting specimens of zinc used for architectural and decorative purposes in a mode not hitherto employed amongst us, namely, cast. It appears that, for seventeen years, zinc has thus been used in Berlin for architectural purposes, namely, for all exterior as well as interior ornamental parts of buildings, which, by casting, can be produced in the sharpest forms, and are said to be at the same time capable of resisting all influence of the weather.

Two ladies of title have been swimming for a wager in Paris. This is not to be wondered at, seeing that they were *in Seine* when they did it.—*Man in the Moon.*

Ems is at this time crowded with all kinds of celebrities. The Comtesse de Chambord, the Grand Duchesse Stephanie (of Baden), the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, the Countess of Dunmore, Lady Suffield, and Mr. Baillie Cochrane, M.P., are already there. M. Montalembert and Jenny Lind were expected in a few days. It is said the Duchesse d'Orleans is about to return to Ems for the purpose of holding some personal communication with the Comtesse de Chambord.

The sixth annual congress of the British Archæological Association, for the encouragement and promotion of researches into the arts and monuments of the early and middle ages, commenced its sittings, in Chester, on Monday last. The noble president, Lord Albert Conyngham, M.P., K.C.H., F S.A., &c., with his lady and son, arrived on Saturday last at the Episcopal Palace, where they are the guests of our revered diocesan.

Considerable excitement was caused on Wednesday morning throughout the neighbourhood of the New-cut, Lambeth, and the Waterloo-road, in consequence of the following discovery:—It appears that during the last twelve months a married couple, of the name of Hoppey, had resided in the second floor back of the premises belonging to Mr. Maidman, a teadealer and grocer, No. 35, Lower Marsh. The two persons were last seen alive on Monday evening, but no tidings could be gleaned respecting them during Tuesday, and, some of the lodgers having made known their suspicions (that something wrong had happened) to Mr. Maidman, that party, between eight and nine on Wednesday morning, went to Hoppey's room, with a policeman, the door of which they forced, when, to their astonishment, they found both husband and wife in bed, quite dead. It is not known what was the cause of their deaths.

The "Trinity" yacht has just arrived from Nassau, New Providence, with a cargo of pines and forty-eight head of turtle.

It is with the deepest regret we have to record that disturbances, apparently of a serious character, have taken place in North Uist, one of the islands of the Hebrides. Lord Macdonald is sole proprietor of the island, which contains about 5000 inhabitants.

THE PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. *Evening or Ball Dress.*—Slip of pink silk under an open dress of very pale light blue crape. This unusual combination of colours is exceedingly pretty by candlelight, the effect of the pink under the blue crape being somewhat similar to the prismatic hues exhibited in the rich and brilliantly shaded glacés. The open crape dress has very much the form of the Greek tunic, except that it is as long as the slip over which it is worn. The skirt is open in front, and at the bottom there is one very deep flounce extending halfway up the skirt, and finished by small pinked scalloping. Another flounce, also pinked at the edge, is gathered in with the fulness at the waist, and covers the upper part of the skirt—thus producing the effect of a skirt composed of two very broad flounces. The

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

orsage of the pink slip is quite plain, square in front, and dged round the top by a row of narrow white lace, standing p in the form of a chemisette. The crape dress has an pen corsage pointed in front; the open point descending low as the waist. Over the shoulders are revers, either thered or laid in plaits. Short sleeves composed of two frills, e over the other, and pinked at the edges. The front hair bandeaux, slightly waved on each temple, and the back air in one thick plait. Headdress a wreath of wild flowers th a profusion of bright verdant foliage, mounted in the alian style, that is to say, in very full tufts at the back. emi-long gloves of pale straw-coloured kid. Bronze-coloured d slippers.

Fig. 2. *Full Dinner Dress, or Evening Costume.*—Robe of ch maize-coloured silk, trimmed in a novel style with ribbon. e ribbon employed for this trimming is of a very beautiful description. It is employed almost exclusively for trimming, and is called by the Parisian modistes, *ruban Pompadour*, from Louis XIV. and Louis XV. The pattern consists of wreaths or bouquets of flowers in bright showy colours, on a white ground. The dress we are here describing has nine rows of this ribbon run round the skirt. To this trimming are added two rows of bows and ends attached to each side of the front breadth, one bow being fixed to each of the rows of ribbon. The corsage is plain, sloped to a point in front of the bosom, and finished at the top with a row of ribbon. Under the open point of the corsage is worn a richly-worked lace chemisette. Plain short sleeves, edged with ribbon, and ornamented with three bows of the same with long flowing ends. The style of arranging the hair is precisely similar to that described in fig. 1. Headdress, a wreath composed of scarlet geranium blossom, jasmin, and yellow laburnum, tastefully intermingled with a profusion of verdure; the pendent sprigs of the laburnum hanging down very low over each ear. White kid gloves, three quarters long, and bracelets on the arms. A large Watteau fan, with mountings of carved ivory richly inlaid with gold.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Several of the fashionable Parisian couturières have been making evening dresses of plain grenadine. We have seen one of plain white grenadine trimmed with flounces, scalloped and edged with four rows of narrow silk braid or soutache. A pretty variety of evening headdress, which we have already noticed, still continues fashionable. It consists of bows of ribbon with flowing ends, worn on each side of the head. These headdresses are very pretty when the bows are made of the beautiful shaded ribbons now fashionable. The ends may be finished with long silk fringe. Another pretty and simple coiffure for young ladies consists of pendent bouquets of wild flowers fixed very low at the back part of the head, and hanging down on the neck. These bouquets should appear as if fixed by the comb which confines the back hair.

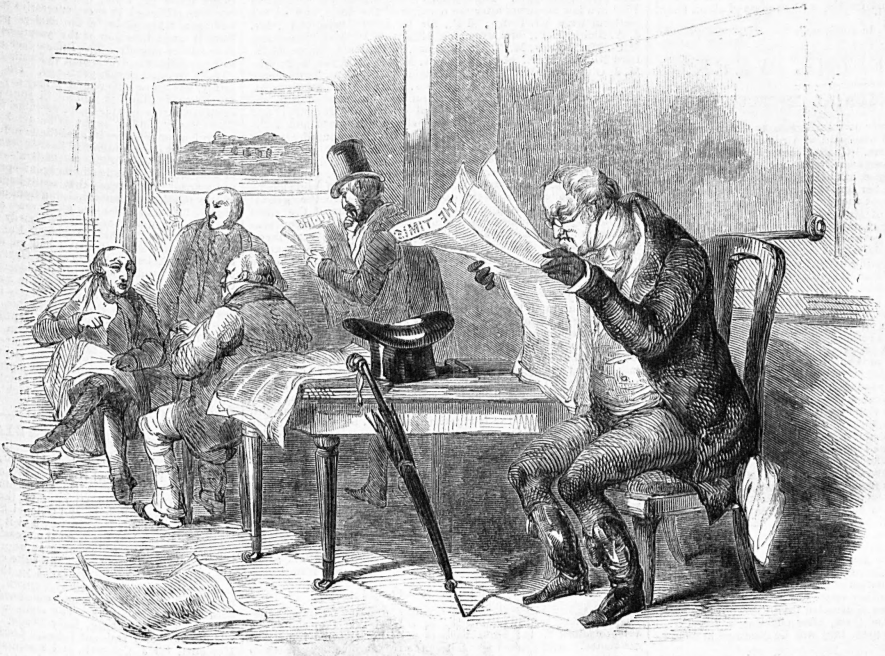
Among the newest pelerines we have observed one just imported from Paris, made to sit low and easy round the neck. At the back it has something the appearance of a berthe; but in front it descends in long ends, which are crossed on the bosom, then carried behind, where they are tied at the back of the waist. This pelerine may be made of worked muslin trimmed with narrow lace; or it may be of silk, either black or coloured. If made of black, it may be trimmed with narrow lace; and if of coloured silk, with a ruche of the same material. When the season becomes more advanced, this addition to the corsage, made of black velvet and worn with a dress of coloured silk, would have an elegant effect.

The following description of walking-dresses suited to the present season may be useful:—

1. Chip bonnet, trimmed with pinked ruches. Dress of check foulard, made in the redingote form, with a front trimming composed of two rows of buttons connected by loops; or the trimming may consist of narrow frills edged with soutache. A silk pardessus or mantelet of a semidark hue.

2. A crape bonnet, trimmed with flowers. Dress of foulard, of a light-coloured ground, with a Persian pattern, trimmed with flounces, scalloped, and edged with soutache or narrow fringe. A shawl of tulle or muslin, or a black pardessus, trimmed either with lace or pinked frills. With this dress a cachemere shawl may be worn, should the state of the weather render it preferable either to the lighter shawl or the pardessus.

THE LADY



COUNTRY QUARTERS.

BY THE

COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

CHAPTER LVII.

"Yes, yes," said Dr. Wellstead, after having raised the counterpane and sheets of the bed, and closely examined the linen of his patient, "the captain was right; this is too fine for a poor man, or one in an inferior class of life. A love of fine linen is peculiar to the well born. The hands too," and he raised one and looked at it, "are those of a gentleman; well shaped and polished nails; no trace of work here;" and he laid down the hand he had been inspecting. "This may turn out a good job, and cannot, under any circumstances, prove disadvantageous to me, for he will either die or recover before the £10 are expended. I must closely watch the newspapers for some time, to discover what ship has been lost, and if any of the passengers were known? Poor fellow, he is terribly bruised, and must have been sadly knocked about. Luckily there is no limb broken," as he had ascertained by lustily pulling the legs and arms of Fitz-Mordant.

For three days little change took place in the sick man. He raved wildly at times, and desperate efforts to get out of bed, and then sank into a state of exhaustion for some hours. Dr. Wellstead placed a nurse and one of the assistants of the nearest apothecary in attendance on his patient, looking in regularly thrice a day himself to see that his instructions were carried into effect; but it was not until the fifth day that Fitz-Mordant was restored to consciousness. Weak, and so languid as to be scarcely able to speak, Fitz-Mordant opened his eyes and gazed around him. The first object his glance fell on was the nurse, a decent-looking woman of about sixty years of age, who, with spectacles on nose was reading a well-thumbed volume, on which her thoughts seemed wholly occupied. The apothecary's assistant, entering the chamber a minute after, whispered an inquiry about the sick man.

"As quiet as a lamb" was the answer. "He has been sleeping some time. That last calming draught the doctor gave him has done him a world of good. Ah! there's nothing in this world like sleep for the sick, Mr. Adams; ay, and for the unhappy too. It makes the sick man insensible to his ailments, and the unhappy one forget his cares! If God did nothing more for poor mortals than to grant them sleep, it is such a blessing as to merit all our gratitude."

Never did Fitz-Mordant feel more disposed to assent to the truth of an assertion. Not so Mr. Adams; for with all the pertness peculiar to the young and inexperienced members of his profession, he remarked, somewhat contemptuously, that "as certain medicines invariably produced sleep, there was less cause for gratitude than if it came naturally."

"But is it not to the same power that wants natural sleep that we owe the medicines which produce slumber, Mr. Adams?"

Whether Mr. Adams was puzzled by this question, or declined a controversy with the worthy and pious nurse, we know not, for, before he did more than shake his head, Fitz-Mordant inquired where he was.

"In Liverpool, sir, at an inn where you were brought from on board a merchant ship, in a state of great suffering," replied the nurse.

"I hope you feel better," inquired Mr. Adams.

"Much better," answered Fitz-Mordant; and then, faintly smiling, added, "but extremely hungry."

"A good sign, sir, observed the nurse, removing her spectacles, and laying them down. "I expect the doctor every minute, and hope he will allow you a little weak chicken-broth."

Weak chicken-broth seemed a very unsatisfactory sustenance to the excited appetite of the sick man, though the tone in which the nurse named it, indicated that she considered it a very tempting indulgence.

"Allow me to feel your pulse," said Mr. Adams, drawing out with a very consequential air, a large old-fashioned silver watch with one hand, while he advanced the other to span the wrist of Fitz-Mordant.

While he was still counting the pulsations, Dr. Wellstead entered the room, on which Mr. Adams, with an appearance of no little embarrassment, hastily resigned the hand he had seized, consigned the large silver watch to his pocket, and withdrew to a distant part of the chamber.

"I am glad to see you better, sir," said the doctor, approaching the bed. "You have been seriously ill, I assure you. Let me look at your tongue. Not right yet."

"I am extremely hungry, and should greatly like something to eat," observed Fitz-Mordant.

"I must first feel your pulse."

This operation was performed with all due ceremony; a handsome gold watch, to which was annexed a massive gold chain, with two or three seals, being drawn forth and consulted, while the pulsations were counted.

"The pulse is quiet enough, the fever quite gone," said the doctor. "Yes, I think I may allow you some chicken-broth, with a small piece of dry toast with it. Mrs. Miller, let my patient have the broth and toast as soon as possible."

"There is some in readiness, sir," replied the thoughtful and active matron, hurrying from the room to procure it.

"Any pain left in the head; any throbbing in the arteries of the temples?"

"No, thank you; I only feel weak and hungry."

"You have got a very intelligent and attentive nurse, sir, who will make you as comfortable as possible; and I trust that in a very few days I shall get you all right again."

In a much shorter time than he expected, Mrs. Miller appeared with the chicken-broth and dry toast; and, having propped up the weak frame of Fitz-Mordant with pillows, assisted him to partake of the slight collation for which he so much longed.

"Slowly, sir, slowly," said Dr. Wellstead, observing how rapidly the broth and toast were disappearing. "You must not make too free at first."

"How long have I been here?" inquired Fitz-Mordant, "and how did I get here?"

"You have been here five days: you were confided to my care by the captain of a merchantman, named Simpson, who, being obliged to sail from Liverpool, left £10 with me for your use, and his address, whenever you should feel disposed to write to him."

"Kind, excellent man," murmured Fitz-Mordant.

"You must ask no more questions to-day," said the doctor. "To-morrow, if you continue to mend, I will communicate all I know to you. At present, you must remain quiet, and take the draught I am going to prescribe for you, the last thing before you go to sleep. I will be with you by ten o'clock to-morrow morning."

So saying Dr. Wellstead retired, and proceeded directly to the public reading-rooms, to look over the newspapers, in order to glean some intelligence about the lost packet and its passengers. He took up the *Times*, turned to the shipping news; but, before he had folded back the paper, saw in large letters

THE MONTHLY BOUQUET.—(SEE PAGE 66.)

the words, "Fearful shipwreck of his Majesty's packet the Falcon, plying between Holyhead and Dublin, with the loss of all on board except one male passenger."

(*To be continued.*)

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.—A compliment of a very sentimental kind was paid to Prince Louis Napoleon during his late stay at Angers. Queen Hortense had stopped for a short time at the same town some years ago. The furniture of the sleeping-room she occupied has been carefully preserved since then, and, on the arrival of her son, the same apartment she slept in was fitted up on the present occasion, and every article of furniture used by the ex-Queen of Holland placed in it, so that when Louis Napoleon entered the chamber to pass the night he found it in exactly the same state as when his mother quitted it. This delicate attention of the municipality affected him to such a degree that he shed tears when thanking the authorities. It is well known that Louis Napoleon cherishes the most ardent affection for his deceased mother.

BELGIUM.—The Belgian Government has just signed a postal convention with that of Spain.

SARDINIA.—Sardinia has not as yet signed the treaty with Austria.

BADEN.—It is stated that an arrangement has been concluded between the Governments of Prussia and Baden, by which the Grand Duchy will be occupied for several years. The surrender of Rastadt was preceded by a conflict in the town, which lasted three days, between those who wished for and those who opposed the surrender, but the former were victorious.

VENICE.—Venice holds out still.

ROME.—Advices from Palestrina, the head-quarters on the 13th ult. of General Cordova, state that General Oudinot has forbidden that officer to pass through the French lines in pursuit of Garibaldi.

HUNGARY.—The last letters from the south of Hungary state that all the male population from sixteen to sixty had taken arms.

SCHLESWIG.—A letter from Hamburg, of the 27th, announces that the Duke of Brunswick has positively refused to accept the regency of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, offered to him by a deputation of the inhabitants.

TURKEY.—Turkey is assembling between Semlin and Temesvar a body of 80,000 men, for the purpose of covering the frontiers and of disarming the Hungarian insurgents in the event of their attempt to cross them. The proclamation of the Sublime Porte on the subject of the Russian intervention states that it is the resolve of the Sultan to prevent the passage of Russian troops through his dominions, and that should any of them, after suffering a defeat from the Hungarians, attempt to pass, they will be disarmed as soon as they cross the frontiers.

UNITED STATES.—The royal mail steamer Canada, Captain Judkins, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last at three o'clock. The news by this arrival is not important, in either a political or commercial view.

In CANADA the Government have nearly completed their investigations of the late riot and the burning of the Parliament-house, and are about to lay hands upon the alleged prime movers of the disturbance.

BRAZIL.—The Linnet packet, Lieutenant Thomas James, from the Brazils, has arrived with mails, having left Rio de Janeiro on the 10th June, Bahia 23rd June, and Pernambuco 28th June. She brings on freight about £20,000. The news is unimportant.

INDIA.—THE OVERLAND MAIL.—By express from Marseilles, despatches in anticipation of the overland mail, which left Bombay on the 24th of June, have arrived. India continued to enjoy the most perfect tranquillity, and the monsoon was almost the only topic on which the Indian papers could descant. This year the rains have been later than usual in their arrival, but they had fallen so copiously as to more than compensate for any delay in their recurrence. The expected collision between Sir C. Napier and Sir W. Gomm had come to pass. Sir W. Gomm arrived in Calcutta from the Mauritius in the full belief that he was to succeed Lord Gough as commander-in-chief, and then only learned that the commission he had anxiously expected was recalled, and that his place had been taken by Sir C. Napier at least a month before. In the meantime, Sir C. Napier had not only been sworn in but had assumed all the duties of his station, and had set off to Simlah, to take command of the army in the Punjaub. It was believed that, as Sir W. Cotton had already tendered his resignation, Sir W. Gomm would find consolation in the command of the forces in the Bombay presidency.

METROPOLITAN.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—On Monday a special court was held. Mr. John Dixon rose in order to move that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor be congratulated upon his election as one of the representatives of the city of London in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) It was peculiarly gratifying to him, as one of those who had signed the requisition to his lordship to stand for the representation, that the choice had been made in such a manner as testified to the unanimous feeling of his fellow-citizens. (Cheers.) —Mr. Stacey seconded the motion, and said the citizens of London had reason to congratulate themselves upon the election of a man who was qualified and disposed to act for the benefit of the constituency. (Cheers.)—The motion was carried amidst loud acclamations.—The Lord Mayor, after stating that he was taken by surprise by the gentleman who had brought forward a motion of so flattering a nature, commented eloquently in reply.

BRIGHTON AND CONTINENTAL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company took place on Saturday last, at twelve o'clock, at the company's offices, London-bridge station, the Hon. Captain Hotham in the chair.

PROTECTION OF (FALSELY) ALLEGED LUNATICS.—A most respectable and unanimous, though not very numerous, meeting took place on the above subject, at Exeter-hall, chairman, C. Lushington, Esq., M.P., on Monday evening.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.—This old-established annual contest, one of the most popular and attractive of the season, for the livery and badge bequeathed by Doggett, the famous comedian, in honour of the accession of the family of her Majesty to the throne of Great Britain, took place on Wednesday. Thomas Cole, of Chelsea, stood "1."

MAYFAIR.—The first church which we believe the Jesuits have ever possessed in London was opened on Tuesday, in Mayfair, by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, assisted by Dr. Browne, Roman Catholic Bishop of Wales; Dr. Gillis, Roman Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh; and a numerous clergy.

INDEPENDENCE OF HUNGARY.—GREAT MEETING IN MARYLEBONE.—On Monday night a public meeting of the inhabitants of Marylebone and the neighbouring district was held at Hall's Riding School, Albany-street, Regent's park—the great theatre in this borough for the expression of popular demonstration—for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the oppressed Hungarians in their present struggle. The spacious riding-school was completely filled in a few moments after the opening of the doors, and on the platform were Mr. Hume, M.P., Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Col. Thompson, M.P., Mr. Mowatt, M.P., Mr. Bunbury, M.P., Mr. P. Pryse, M.P., Lord Nugent, M.P., Mr. J. Williams, M.P., Mr. Wyld, M.P., Mr. M. J. O'Connell, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Capt. Townshend, R.N., Mr. Headlam, M.P., and others. LORD DUDLEY STUART, M.P., filled the chair. The platform was ornamented with the English standards and the national ensign of Hungary; and amongst the mottoes exhibited we noticed "Kossuth and Independence," "Dembinski and Victory," "Batthyany and Freedom," "Gorgey the Brave," "Bem the Invincible," while Jellachich's name was exhibited reversed and erased.—LORD DUDLEY STUART, who was received with the most rapturous applause, said he was delighted to preside over a meeting of the men of Marylebone assembled to express their eager sympathy with the gallant people of Hungary struggling against the attempts of the vilest despots, to protest against one nation interfering with the concerns of another nation, and to assert the rights of men to govern themselves. (Cheers.) The enemies of Hungary—and they were not a few—represented on one hand the Hungarian movement as an attempt to set up a red republic, and on the other hand as attempting to establish an oligarchy, in which movement the people could have no sympathy. (Cheers.) Either representation was equally false. The constitution of Hungary had always been a free constitution, very similar to our own, consisting of a king, a house of peers, and a house of commons, elected by the people. (Cheers.) The people of Hungary had felt, however, that their constitution required reform, and under the guidance of the gallant and illustrious Kossuth—(great applause)—they had established freedom of the press, had abolished all peculiar privileges, and had brought to more complete perfection than could be viewed in any other part of the world the great principle of religious liberty. (Cheers.) He thought, then, that the case of the Hungarians, who had been nurtured like ourselves, deserved the sympathies and support of the English people, and he was sure they would ever have it. (Cheers.) He rejoiced to say that sympathy with the cause was assuming in that borough a practical shape. Sir B. Hall, his honourable colleague, who was only prevented being present by a severe attack of illness, had expressed his entire sympathy with their cause, and had contributed £10. (Cheers.) His honourable friend the member for Somersetshire had contributed £5; another friend, who refused to give his name, but had signed himself "A Detestor of Tyranny," had given a like sum; a lady, also, who described herself as an Englishwoman, had subscribed £5; Mr. Jonas Murray had given £10; and he had also to acknowledge a noble donation from a gentleman who

"Did good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame,"

of £100. (Loud and protracted cheering.) Judging from these subscriptions thus readily poured in, he trusted that they should be able to afford to the brave patriots of Hungary some important assistance. And against whom were the Hungarians fighting—who were the oppressors of the Hungarians? Let them judge from a proclamation which he had seen in the *Times* of that morning—(hisses and groans of a tremendous character):—Hainau, the Austrian general, on entering Pesth, had issued a proclamation containing the following paragraph:—"*Doomed to death are all who, taking part with the Hungarians, or of whatever age, of whatever sex, circulate any false rumours in behalf of the rebels.*" (Groans and hisses.) His lordship then appealed for the support of the inhabitants, and was eloquently supported in this application by Mr. Hume, Mr. M. Milnes, Sir De Lacy Evans, and other gentlemen. Finally, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the due acknowledgment of the compliment, the meeting, which had been characterized by the utmost urbanity, separated at an advanced hour of the evening.

THE SOUTH SEA WHALE FISHERY.—The Fancy, Captain Davidson, the first of the company's vessels, left the West India Docks on Saturday last, for Auckland Islands, carrying out Mr. Mackworth, the secretary, and a numerous body of artisans and settlers, the nucleus of the new colony forming by this enterprising and highly influential company. The vessel proceeded down the river under the happiest auspices, and with every prospect of success. There are few emigrants leave this country with such comforts as those on board the Fancy, as, in addition to the supply of every article required in compliance with the regulations of the emigration laws, the company have in the most liberal manner provided for these pioneers of England's enterprise every comfort attainable.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.—The seventh report of the commissioners for the government of Pentonville Prison states that the average number of inmates in the year was 1020. The total earnings of the prisoners in the course of the year amounted to £1819. 1s. 2d.; and the average earnings of each prisoner to £3. 15s. 11d. The number of persons at work was 469. The net prisoners' earnings, was £15,209. 8s. 2d.

A BUFFALO HUNT IN LONDON.—On Tuesday, three buffaloes, landed at the docks, were being driven along Holborn to Euston-square terminus, for transit to Birmingham, when, frightened by the strange noise and clamour at the foot of Holborn-hill, they darted away, proceeding at a very rapid rate along Fleet-street, the Strand, to Charing-cross; here the largest of the animals gored some horses drawing a coal-waggon, dashed across Trafalgar-square, into Park-lane, upsetting Captain English and his horse, at the moment coming out of the park; and, finally, the brute and his companions were secured by the keepers. No serious accident occurred in this long chase, though numbers were excessively frightened.

CASE OF A LADY TAKEN ILL OF CHOLERA CURED BY CHLOROFORM.—Dr. Dickson, in writing to the *Morning Post*, says:—"Though I have seen and treated the epidemic cholera in India so far back as 1827, and in Edinburgh in 1832, I should not have trespassed on your space for any explanation of the phenomena, however reasonable, were I not at the same time prepared to advocate a remedy which others beside myself have found to be instantaneous in its influence. It is singularly efficacious in arresting the symptoms of this fearful disease. The disease called cholera is an affection of the brain and nerves. It may be produced by loss of blood, by poisons, by passions, and by mechanical injury even; it is not a mere disorder of the stomach and bowels, though both of these organs are for the most part (not always) involved in it. Patients have died of cholera who never had either vomiting or purging. Yet it is to these trumpery symptoms that most medical men direct their exclusive attention, while the patient is all the time dying of that most fatal of all phenomena—palsy of the nerves of respiration! People are sea-sick for days, and recover—may be purged, as in dysentery, for a month, and get well. But in cholera asphyxia and vital death are in less than an hour—of what? Of asphyxia—of suffocation, from a loss of the brain's influence over the pneumagastric nerves—those nerves that supply the lungs and stomach with vitality. Paralyse these nerves artificially in the living dog by dividing them with a knife on each side the neck, and what are the effects of the operation on that animal? He vomits; he loses his voice; his breathing becomes difficult; his arterial blood is no longer red—it is black and vaccid. He dies, in a word, of all the essential symptoms of a patient taken ill of the Asiatic scourge. Furthermore, to test this explanation more perfectly, if you artificially inflate the animal's lungs while yet alive, the arterial blood loses its dark hue and becomes reddened by every successive inspiration. The same phenomenon takes place in the cholera patient by the same process. Such is my explanation of the symptoms of this terrible pestilence. Now for the remedy. The Indian doctors give calomel. Has calomel any influence over a man suffocating? No. I tried calomel in cholera two-and-twenty years ago. The result? I got *scapes* certainly, but *cures* never, and I may say the same of almost every other remedy that has figured in your pages or in those of your contemporaries as a medicine of value for this particular disease. The remedy (and it ought to be quick) is *chloroform*. Place the patient at once under its anæsthetic influence. In one minute and a half you have cured him. Last September I published a book on this disease—'Revelations on Cholera'—wherein I suggested a trial of chloroform as an anæsthetic agent—particularly when the cramps are painful and severe—that agent having in my own hands given speedy relief to patients suffering from other spasmodic complaints depending on a similar loss of nervous energy.' One month after the publication of that book the remedy was tried with the greatest success in the Peckham Asylum. For myself, it was not till the evening of the 28th ult. that I had an opportunity of trying chloroform in cholera. A lady at the Opera was seized with vomiting, purging, and violent spasm of the abdominal and other muscles. In this condition she was hurried home in a cab, and almost at the same time I arrived at her door. She was in the greatest agony from spasmodic pain; the stomach irritable in the highest degree; the pulse small and occasionally imperceptible. In this state I placed her under the influence of chloroform. Two minutes more, her agony and every other symptom were relieved; she lay like a babe in a tranquil slumber; indeed she slept some hours without any return of her symptoms, and on the morning of the 29th ult. had no complaint but weakness, with some numbness in the legs, the effect, doubtless, of the spasms from which she suffered." (Signed) S. DICKSON, M.D., Bolton-street.

PROVINCIAL.

ROYAL VISIT TO ST. CLAIR, NEAR RYDE.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, accompanied by his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, and attended by the Countess of Charlemont, the Hon. Colonel Phipps, and Colonel Seymour, honoured Colonel and Lady Catherine Harcourt by a visit to St. Clair, their beautiful seat near Ryde, last week, on the occasion of a grand bazaar in the grounds arising from which were appropriated for the benefit of the local infirmary. The Queen and suite came in three carriages and outriders, and at the entrance to the grounds was placed a triumphal arch, surmounted by a crown, and as the august visitors passed the assemblage without welcomed the presence of the Queen with loyal acclamations. The stalls were presided over by Lady Downes, Lady Montagu, Lady Wade, Lady Isabella Blatchford, and several other resident ladies. Lord Downes, Colonel Vernon Harcourt, Sir J. Caldwell, and a committee of gentlemen, superintended the arrangement. The band of the 77th Regiment was in attendance and when the Queen, Prince Consort, and youthful members of the Royal Family entered the grounds, struck up the national anthem. Her Majesty promenaded through the grounds, and made purchases to nearly £100. The pleasant grounds were crowded, about 1200 persons being present, so that the charitable institution is likely to receive a large surplus. The Queen and Prince Consort, and royal suite, remained till about half-past six, when they departed, being loudly cheered. The Earl and Countess of Harewood, the Earl of Liverpool, the Countess of Lichfield and Lady Marie Anson, Lord and Lady Blomfield, and Colonel Drummond, formed part of the company.

"ELECTION MONDAY" AT ETON COLLEGE.—The annual delivery of the speeches on Monday attracted, as usual, a large number of distinguished and fashionable visitors, including many old Etonians, from Oxford and Cambridge and the metropolis. The Duke of Cambridge, who is on a visit to Sir Thomas Fremantle, at Holly-grove, near Windsor, arrived at the college shortly before eleven o'clock, accompanied by the Duke of Rutland and his honourable baronet. His Royal Highness, upon alighting at Dr. Hawtrey's chambers, in Weston's-yard, was received by the provost of Eton, the vice-provost of King's, the head and lower masters, the two posers, and the authorities of the college, and conducted to the lower school, where the annual speeches were appointed to take place. Upon the duke entering the school, his Royal Highness was received with three times three joyous cheers by the whole of the pupils, who were there assembled, amounting to between six and seven hundred, the ladies in the raised gallery rising and waving their handkerchiefs to greet his Royal Highness upon taking his seat. Amongst the distinguished and fashionable company who were also present were the Earl of Lincoln, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Ashley, the Hon. and Rev. Philip Yorke Saville, Thomas Brocklebanks, Esq., Rev. W. Browning, Lord Lyttelton, Samuel Whitbread, Esq., &c. &c. Before the speeches commenced, the Duke of Cambridge rose and very graciously and kindly proposed to the authorities of the college, that those young gentlemen whose duties did not require them to remain should be permitted to retire, in order that they might return to their respective friends. This proposition, which was vociferously seconded, amidst the loudest cheering by the pupils, was adopted by acclamation, and upwards of five hundred of the boys immediately left. The speeches were then proceeded with in the following order:—1. Ethelston, Callisthenes, Curtius; 2. Soley, K.S., Servius Tullius, Livius; 3. Procter, K.S., Prince Henry, Shakspere; 4. Bradshaw, K.S., Henry IV., Shakspere; 5. Rust, Cænus ad Alexandrum, Curtius; 6. Aitken, Catilina ad Milites, Sallustius; 7. Buller, ma., Cassius, Shakspere; 8. Pague, K.S., In Mortem Agricolæ, Tacitus; 9. Blacket, Pro Marcello, Cicero; 10. Stacey, K.S., On the Employment of Indians in America, Lord Chatham; 11. Cobbold, Pro Milone, Cicero; 12. Coke, K.S., Charolois, Massinger; 13. Rogers, Œdipus, Sophocles; 14. Cheales, K.S., Antony, Shakspere; 15. Hubert, De Phonesium excidio, Demosthenes; 16. Fremantle, ma., French Revolution, Burke. The whole of the speeches were delivered "with good emphasis and discretion," affording more than average specimens of oratorical display. At the conclusion the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the provost of Eton, the vice-provost of King's, the two posers, the head and lower and assistant masters, and the college authorities, proceeded to the chapel, for the purpose of inspecting the extensive alterations and improvements which have been recently effected in the interior of the sacred edifice.

READING ELECTION.—The proclamation for the election of a member for this borough was read on Tuesday morning from hustings erected in the market-place. The nomination is appointed for Monday next.

REPRESENTATION OF BOSTON.—This contest has terminated by the election of Captain Pelham, who was returned by a majority of 101 votes, the poll being—for Captain Pelham, 422; for Mr. Wire, 321.

AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.—The fourth annual meeting of this company was held at the Adelaide Hotel, London-bridge, on Monday, Mr. James Horne in the chair.

GOODWOOD RACES.—Among the visitors assembled at his Grace of Richmond's on Tuesday were the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and Lady Henrietta Somerset, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Baron Brunnow, Marquis of Exeter, Earl Jersey, Earl and Countess

Eglinton, Lord and Lady Stanley, Viscount Clifden, Lord Vil-rs, Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Canterbury, Earl and Countess of esterfield, Viscount Enfield, Earl of Bessborough, Earl Strath-ore, Earl of Glasgow, Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Anson, Colonel el, Hon. Francis Villiers, Mr. and Lady Sophia Des Vœux, Sir obert Pigot, Mr. and Mrs. John Stanley, Hon. Captain Rous, rd George Manners, Mr. Greville, Mr. Payne, Lord W. Len-x, Lord Alexander Lennox, Lord Henry Lennox, Lord George rdon Lennox, Lord Arthur Lennox, Mr. Gerard Sturt, Hon. George Foley, Mr. Percy Williams, and Captain Pellat. The cing on Wednesday afternoon offered many attractions in the odwood Stakes, and the STEWARDS' CUP, the fields for which re large and the betting uncommonly spirited; the other events re of inferior importance. The sport, however, on the whole, s good, and its enjoyment by a large and fashionable company s enhanced by the extreme fineness of the weather. Time was mirably kept, and the racing finished at a few minutes before five.

e STEWARDS' CUP of 300 sovs., added to a handicap of 5 sovs. each, T.Y.C. (41 Subs.)

Lord Clifden's Cotton Lord, 5st. 12lb. . . .	(G. Brown)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Ferule, 3 yrs., 5st. 12lb. . . .	(Hiett)	2
Mr. Payne's Farthingale, 3 yrs., 7st. . . .	(Dockeray)	3

rthingale and Ferule got off together, and made the running the distance, where Ferule took it up; the latter was caught posite the stand, and after a good race defeated by half a length. rthingale a good third, and Thornhill close up. Run in 1 minute seconds.

THURSDAY.—The GOODWOOD CUP.

Canezou	1
Chanticleer	2
Black Eagle	3

FANCY FAIR AT EXETER.—A fancy fair was held at eter on the 31st ult. and 1st of this month, in aid of the funds of Devon and Exeter Hospital. The Northernhay—the ancient l most beautiful promenade of this city—was most tastefully orated for the occasion. The bands of her Majesty's 28th and d Regiments, from Plymouth and Devonport, lent their powerful ; and the stalls, which were supplied with needlework, crochet, outerie, and every description of fancy work, drawings, paintings, l engravings, were presided over by the ladies of the county. A t-office lithographic press, a weighing-machine, exhibitions, and ious shows gave much amusement; and an archery meeting, d within the old walls of the ancient castle (Rougemont) adjoin-, caused much interest and excitement The prizes were safety-in brooches, manufactured by Messrs. Ellis and Son, in Devon-re silver, and of an elegant design. "The Rougemont Gazette," olished on the ground, gave the news and *on dits* of the day.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ACCIDENT AT ETON.—On Sunday morning, about eight lock, Mr. Blore (a son of the celebrated architect), while bathing h a friend at the weir below Windsor-bridge, got into an eddy, ame alarmed, and began to sink; his friend immediately swam his assistance, but, not being an expert swimmer, both were in minent danger of being drowned. At this junture, Mr. Secker, ther to the police magistrate, and town-clerk of Windsor, saw two gentlemen in the water, and called out for aid, just as ssrs. Cave, Colquhoun, and Fellows were landing above the r; the latter at once threw off his clothes and swam to Mr. Blore. was, of course, a matter of some difficulty to get him out of the y, but, with the aid of Mr. Colquhoun, he was at length dragged the steps, foaming at the mouth, and in a state of great ex-ustion. The whole party were Etonians, except Mr. Colquhoun, o is of Westminster.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT TO A FEMALE AT PUTNEY-DGE.—On Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, a horrible urrence took place whilst the Eclipse, Richmond steamboat, s in the act of passing under Putney-bridge. A party of small desmen and mechanics, with their families, who resided at lsea, had been up the river in a strong and capacious wherry. their return, the tide being against them, they were taken tow by the Eclipse, and, in passing under the ill-contrived dge, where there was not an inch of room to spare, a woman ned Webb, the wife of a coal-dealer at Chelsea, had her arm autiously hanging outside the boat—when it was *caught and gged completely off!* The shrieks of the woman were awful, , on emerging into a clear space, a horrible sight presented lf; the flesh had been torn in so dreadful a manner as to lay e the bone, and nearly all the tendons and muscles of the arm re divided. At least a dozen boats put off from Putney and ham shores: their owners having distinctly heard the piercing s, and, knowing that an accident must have happened, were cious to render assistance. The captain of the Eclipse (Brans-ve) refused to stop his boat that the wherry might be unloosed the poor creature get to shore, but continued his passage to ndsworth pier! The poor woman was then lifted out of the boat an insensible state, and carried into the Waterman's Arms, en Mr. Pearce, the landlord, and his wife, afforded every assist-e possible. Mr. Howell, jun., surgeon, attended, and, having nd up the arm, the sufferer was taken in the course of the night St. George's Hospital.

DARING PLATE ROBBERIES.—The residence of the Hon. s Kennet, No. 4, Montpelier-square, Brompton, has been broken o by thieves, and the whole of the massive silver plate (crest, a led arm and coronet) carried off by them. And the residence he Rev. Mr. Murdies, 278, Albany-road, Camberwell, has been glariously entered, and plate, jewels, watches, &c., worth £200, en away.

THE LATE MURDER AT PORTUMNA CASTLE.—At the way assizes, Patrick Cormack was found guilty of the murder an old lady named Prendergast, who resided on the demesne of Marquis of Clanricarde, at Portumna Castle. Plunder was the ect of the murder, and £65 were found in the possession of the oner, who was lending out money in small sums to the pea-try at high interest. The prisoner, subsequent to his arrest, de a confession of his guilt. He was sentenced to be executed the 28th of August.

ALARMING FIRE.—On Wednesday night, between eleven twelve o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises belonging Mr. George Campbell, a grocer and teadealer, carrying on busi-s at No. 8, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Fortunately no s were lost.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

We have alluded in another column to her Majesty and the Prince sort's embarkation at Cowes on Wednesday. Her Majesty was nded by Viscountess Jocelyn, the Hon. Miss Dawson, Miss yard, Earl Fortescue, Sir George Grey, Cols. Phipps and A. don, Sir J. Clark, and Mr. Birch.

he Victoria and Albert royal steam yacht passed by Falmouth s is on the authority of one of the look-out men of that port. 5 a.m. on Thursday, accompanied by two other steamers. t Cove the commander-in-chief, Rear-Admiral Manley Dixon, made his dispositions for receiving the royal squadron. The niralty left it to the choice of the gallant admiral to shift his flag from the Crocodile to any other ship that might be there, and it was expected that his selection would fall upon the Ganges, 84, Captain Smith, C.B.

Off Kingstown the royal squadron will be received by the Dragon, 6, steam-frigate, Captain W. H. Hall, the gallant captain assisting to place and anchor the royal vessels, the following then forming the royal naval cortège of steamers:—

YACHTS AND PACKETS.—Victoria and Albert, royal yacht, Captain Lord A. Fitzclarence; Fairy, screw, tender to ditto, Master-Commander Welch; Black Eagle, Admiralty yacht, Master-Commander Cook; Banshee, steam-packet, Master-Commander W. Smithett; Vivid, steam-packet, Master-Commander L. Smithett.

MEN-OF-WAR ESCORT.—Hogue, 60 guns, 500 men, screw two-decker, Captain M'Dougal; Arrogant, 46 guns, 450 men, screw frigate, Captain R. Fitzroy; Dragon, 8 guns, 200 men, frigate, Captain W. H. Hall; Sphinx, 6 guns, 160 men, Commander Hewlett; Stromboli, 6 guns, 160 men, sloop, Commander Lord A. Beauclerk; Trident, 3 guns, 65 men, gun-vessel, Lieutenant Risk; Lucifer, 2 guns, 55 men, gun-vessel, Lieutenant E. Lloyd.

On the departure of the royal squadron from Dublin all the above-named vessels proceed to some distance with her Majesty, when the Hogue, Arrogant, and Dragon part company with the royal standard, and proceed to Devonport.

The squadron next goes on to Belfast, and thence to Greenock; and, after the debarkation of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the royal yacht, with the Fairy, Stromboli, and Sphinx, will return to Portsmouth; the Lucifer and Trident, to Cork; the Banshee, to Holyhead; the Vivid, to Dover; and the Black Eagle, to Devonport, to await the orders of the Admiralty.

DUBLIN.—The following proclamation was issued on Wednesday night by the Lord Mayor, T. O'Brien:—

"On the occasion of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen visiting her city of Dublin for the first time, which happy event is expected to take place early in the ensuing week, the Lord Mayor, assured of the feelings of affectionate loyalty and devotion entertained by all classes of his fellow-citizens towards her Majesty, would suggest that the accustomed mode of expressing their feelings of joy on the occasion, through the medium of a public illumination, should be now adopted, and he would therefore name the evening of her Majesty's public entry into the city as the most fitting time for such illumination.

"The Lord Mayor, in making this suggestion, feels that some of the less opulent of his fellow-citizens may, for many reasons, be unable to illuminate their houses without very considerable inconvenience; and his lordship, fully assured of the spirit of loyalty and affection that actuates them, begs to say that his request does not apply to them; and that such persons as are unavoidably prevented from joining in this demonstration will not on that account be deemed less loyal to their Sovereign.

"The Lord Mayor takes this opportunity of expressing his anxious desire that, for the credit of the city, the greatest order and decorum should be observed.

"Given at the Mansion-house, this 1st day of August, 1849.

"By order of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor,

"T. O'BRIEN, jun., Secretary."

To our former announcements we have to add the following noblemen who have repaired to Dublin to receive her Majesty:—The Marquis Conyngham, Earl of Caledon, Earl of Mayo, Earl of Howth, Earl of Kinnoull, Lord Cremorne, Lord Carew, Lord Bellew, and Lord Naas.

The Mayor of Cork has issued a notice proclaiming Saturday to be a holiday in honour of the Queen. The shops and markets are to be all closed.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—Two of the Paris papers, the *Presse* and the *Opinion Publique*, positively announce that Government have received an extraordinary despatch stating that Austria and Piedmont could not come to terms, and the treaty was as far as ever from being settled or signed.

HUNGARY.

Georgey, after forcing his way from Comorn, has reached Kaschau, and formed a junction with Dembinski; their united forces must amount to a large army, but as to their future intentions all are in the dark. Georgey is now pushing on towards the Carpathians, in part by the route Paskewitsch advanced to Waitzen.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

The Grand Duke of Baden will re-enter Carlsruhe without passing through any other cities of his dominions.

DEATH OF CHARLES ALBERT.

The Montrose, with Peninsular mails, arrived at Southampton on Thursday evening, bringing the melancholy intelligence of the death of Charles Albert, at Oporto, on the 28th of July.

MADAME SONTAG'S CONCERT.—This concert, at her Majesty's Theatre on Wednesday, was one of the most brilliant of the season in every respect. The great vocalist was in admirable voice, and sang in most of the European languages (English among the rest) with equal excellence. Her "With verdure clad" was unsurpassably beautiful.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The corps of distinguished musicians whose services it was deemed advisable to secure for the festival is now completed. Madame Sontag and Herr Pischek are among the engagements.

GOODWOOD RACES YESTERDAY (Friday).—The CHESTERFIELD CUP.—Woolwich, 1; Crucible, 2; Midia, 3. Won by a length.

ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT OF THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY.—The grand annual dinner of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, in connexion with the contest for Doggett's Coat and Badge, took place on Wednesday evening, at Fishmongers'-hall, London-bridge.

BEQUESTS OF THE LATE SURGEON CARMICHAEL.—Surgeon Carmichael bequeathed £4500 to the Medical Benevolent Society, in addition to the munificent donation of £500 which he presented to the same admirable charity during his lifetime. He also left £3000 to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF SIR CHARLES MORGAN AT NEWPORT.—The colossal bronze statue of the late Sir Charles Morgan, which has just been finished by Evan Thomas, will shortly be placed on its appropriate site in the town of Newport, when the friends of that eminent agriculturist will celebrate the event in a suitable manner. Sir Benjamin Hall has been invited to preside on the occasion.

In Belgium those truly curious Siamese beings, "The Flemish Twins," have received names, the eldest that of Marie, the youngest Sophie. They continue to enjoy good health, and everything promises that they will continue to live.

THE MARKETS.

FUNDS AND SHARES.—Yesterday Consols closed steady at $92\frac{5}{8}$ to $92\frac{7}{8}$ for money; and $92\frac{3}{4}$ to $92\frac{7}{8}$ for account. Shares depressed.

MARK-LANE.—Yesterday the market was very thinly attended, and business in all articles was of a most limited character. Prices may be considered nominally the same as on Monday, with a tendency in that of wheat to decline.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

PREPARATIONS IN DUBLIN.

During the past week Dublin has been filling almost to overflow. The hotels were crowded with the Irish nobility; and such has been the demand for quarters that some of the principal hotelkeepers have been obliged to take lodging-houses for the accommodation of the suites of their guests. There has been, besides, an immense influx of English and foreign travellers, which has been steadily increasing since her Majesty announced her intention of visiting Ireland. As a matter of course, a prodigious stimulus has been given to trade, and that, too, at the period of the year when it is most required. The garrison has been reinforced by the 8th Hussars and the 71st Highland Light Infantry; the latter are to be encamped in Phœnix park. The 7th Hussars and the battery of artillery from Kilkenny were expected early in the week. The gunsheds in Portobello Barracks are fitted up as temporary stables for the extra cavalry. Such was the demand for standing-room to obtain a glimpse of royalty, that all the seats on platforms, either in course of erection or merely planned, have been bought up at any price, while the competition for windows altogether exceeds description. A shopkeeper in Leinster-street refused £60 for the upper part of his house.

Towards the middle of the week neither in the city nor the outlets could accommodation be procured, the most extravagant offers of remuneration being in several instances refused by the proprietors.

DUBLIN CASTLE AND THE ROYAL LODGE.

The preparations for the reception of her Majesty at the Castle and Viceregal-lodge are in active progress towards completion. On Tuesday morning twenty-four horses and two carriages, intended for the use of her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert and the royal suite, were landed at the North-wall, and conveyed thence to the castle, where the carriages were put up, and fourteen of the harness-horses put to stable; the other ten, being saddle-horses of great beauty, were sent to the Lord Lieutenant's mews, at the Viceregal-lodge.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES, ILLUMINATIONS, AND THE PROCESSION.

It would be impossible to conceive a greater contrast betwixt Dublin in the summer of 1849 and the same metropolis a little earlier a year ago. Then the cry was separation; but now one sole desire seems to animate the entire population, viz., to draw closer the bonds of union, and to regard this visit of her Majesty as a pledge of future amity and more perfect brotherhood between the people of both countries. Without obliging the inhabitants to illuminate, the Lord Mayor has said enough to secure a very general and magnificent display in this respect; and, while we write, the triumphal arches are in process of completion.

At a meeting of "the committee for arranging her Majesty's reception," the churchwardens of the different parishes undertook to ascertain the number of parishioners who desired to take part in the procession, in order to have places set apart for them. Windows in the line of the procession have been letting at six guineas each. The committee had given their sanction to Messrs. Williams to raise a triumphal arch at their own expense in Gardiner's-row.

The Nelson Monument trustees have decorated the pillar, and Professor Gluckman will exhibit the electric light upon the gallery at the top of it, as an additional attraction in the illumination of the city. In fact, the excitement and enthusiasm attending the advent of our gracious Sovereign grow apace, and all other pursuits, occupations, and all thoughts are merged in a common effort to give her a hearty and befitting reception.

The Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Donegal, and the Marquis of Drogheda, the Earl of Glengall, the Earl of Erne, Lord Stradbroke, Lord Lismore, Lord Listowel, and Lord Miltown, have arrived in order to be in attendance upon her Majesty.

The labours of the committee for the arrangement of the Queen's reception continue unremittingly. The appearance of the streets as one passes along betokens on every side preparations for a universal gala. Even the poorhouses have been ransacked for painters, carpenters, and other artificers, at this moment.

INVITATION OF THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

We have reason to believe that the Lord Mayor of Dublin will invite Sir James Duke, the Lord Mayor of London, to Dublin, upon the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the capital of Ireland, and that the motive is the double one of paying respect to the Queen and increasing the confidence of the Irish people in the determination of the sister kingdom to make the most strenuous efforts for the service of Ireland.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

At all the public and Government buildings the preparations for the reception of the Queen have been extensive.

The Post-office will be lit on the night of her Majesty's arrival in a very splendid manner, with variegated lamps and devices of an elegant description.

The club-houses in Stephen's-green, Dawson-street, Kildare-street, and Sackville-street, are making ample preparations for illuminating; and a large number of workmen at the principal hotels, such as the Imperial, Gresham's, Morrison's, &c., are busily engaged in painting and decorating the fronts of the houses, fitting up gaspipes with devices, &c., to welcome her Majesty.

At the Royal Hibernian Academy, on Saturday, a number of mechanics were employed putting up devices, pipes, and other requisites for an illumination. In fact, there is not a public edifice in the metropolis, particularly those in the line marked out for the procession, where the bustle of preparation is not observable, and private citizens are also actively engaged in like operations.

It has been stated, on respectable authority, that a sum of over £3000 has been appropriated by the Academy board for the purpose of illuminating the public Government buildings of the city.

The windows of the occupied houses in Baggot-street have been all taken at prices varying from six to ten guineas each window. In Nassau-street, Grafton-street, Westmoreland-street, and Sackville-street, windows bring high figures. On the Circular-road, above the canal-bridge leading to the park, there are two large platforms in course of construction.

THE QUEEN'S PRIVATE CARRIAGE.

The Queen's private carriage—the vehicle in which her Majesty will be conveyed from Sandymount-avenue to the Viceregal-lodge in the park—is an open barouche, of light and elegant construction, capable of containing two persons only. It is painted in royal blue, the wheels and underwork of the same colour, interlined with white. The royal arms are painted on the panels. The interior is lined with royal blue tabinet. It will be drawn by four horses only, with postillions and outriders dressed in the private livery of her Majesty.

HER MAJESTY'S DRESS.

It was stated on good authority that the Queen would wear a dress of rich blue Irish tabinet on her entry into Dublin, and that she will continue, during her stay, to wear tabinet of different colours.

THE ROYAL BANQUET AT THE VICEREGAL-LODGE.

On the evening of her Majesty's arrival she will dine at the lodge with his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Countess of Clarendon, and a distinguished party. The banquet is announced

THE VICEREGAL LODGE, PHŒNIX PARK.

to take place at eight o'clock precisely, the same hour at which her Majesty usually dines.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

It is said her Majesty will (in a private manner) visit almost all—if not all—the public institutions in the city during her sojourn in the metropolis.

THE FOUR COURTS.

Workmen have been unremittingly employed about this building preparing for illuminations, which will be formed of gaspipes with devices.

THE ROYAL RAILWAY CARRIAGE IN IRELAND.

This vehicle, intended for the royal travel over the Irish railways, has just been finished. It is a grand saloon, with sofas, flower-stands, mirrors, and gilt mouldings within, the panels being of a rich blue, striped in white throughout. It is all of Irish manufacture, and lined with light blue Irish tabinet. There are anterooms at both ends, with the royal and Irish arms in juxtaposition.

IRISH CHARITIES.

It is said that, on its becoming known that her Majesty was about to visit Ireland, the matron of the "Providence Home," Dublin, made an appeal to the Queen on behalf of that institution. The application, it seems, was answered in nearly the following terms:—"Mr. Anson is commanded by her Majesty to state that she will not subscribe to the funds of any charitable institution which is exclusively Protestant."

THE LEVEE AND DRAWING-ROOM.

A notice was issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, Dublin Castle, on Saturday, the 28th ult., which orders to the following effect, viz.: That gentlemen who purpose to attend the levee, and ladies who purpose to attend the drawing-room, who have been presented to the Queen, are to bring with them two large cards, with their names legibly written thereon, one to be left with the person to be appointed to receive them at the entrance to the state apartments, and the other to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, who will announce the name to her Majesty.

That similar cards should be sent to this office, on or before Friday, the 3rd of August next, according to the announcement in the *Dublin Gazette Extraordinary* of Wednesday, the 25th ult., in order that they might be submitted for the Queen's approbation, it being her Majesty's command that no presentation shall be made either at the levee or drawing-room but in conformity with the above regulations.

That no lady or gentleman can be presented except by some one who has been herself or himself personally presented to her Majesty. That the word "presentation" should be at the top of each of the two cards above alluded to; and that the names be very distinctly written, in order that there may be no difficulty in announcing them to the Queen.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

By another notice bearing the same date it is ordered that all persons having addresses to present to her Majesty at the levee are to send a card to the Chamberlain's office, on or before Saturday, August 4, having on it their names, a statement of the object of such addresses, and the names of the persons from whom they come; and two cards precisely similar to the above are to be taken to the levee, one to be left with the person appointed to receive it at the entrance of the state apartments, and the other to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, who will read its contents at the time of presentation to her Majesty; and on these occasions no other statement is to be addressed to her Majesty. A deputation to present an address at the levee is not to exceed four persons.

THE QUEEN'S PORTRAITS.

In every emporium and print-shop for the sale of works of art in Dublin, portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert are exhibited in the most conspicuous places, and we are assured they command a very ready sale. Mr. Alderman Moon has lent Mr. Thomas Cranfield, the publisher, Winterhalter's celebrated painting of 'The Royal Family in Domestic Life,' which he will exhibit in his spacious gallery in Grafton-street during the Queen's visit.

A PIANOFORTE FOR THE QUEEN.

Mr. M'Cullagh, of Suffolk-street, has imported from the house of Broadwood and Sons, of London, one of their grandest pianofortes for the use of her Majesty during her visit to the Lord Lieutenant at the Viceregal-lodge. The tone is superb, and the execution of every minute particular of the instrument exhibits evidence of the utmost pains and refinement of taste in the artisans. The frame and mouldings are of Amboyna wood and the root of oak, polished to the texture of plate-glass of the most beautiful and variegated surface.

DINNER TO THE POOR ON HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE METROPOLIS.

The Lord Lieutenant has expressed his wish to the committee of the Mendicity Institution to commemorate the arrival of her Majesty in this city by giving a dinner to 1000 of the poor, including the inmates of the institution. His excellency, for this purpose, has directed the comptroller, Captain Williams, to have two oxen sent to the institution, with a sufficient supply of bread.

THE FAMINE.

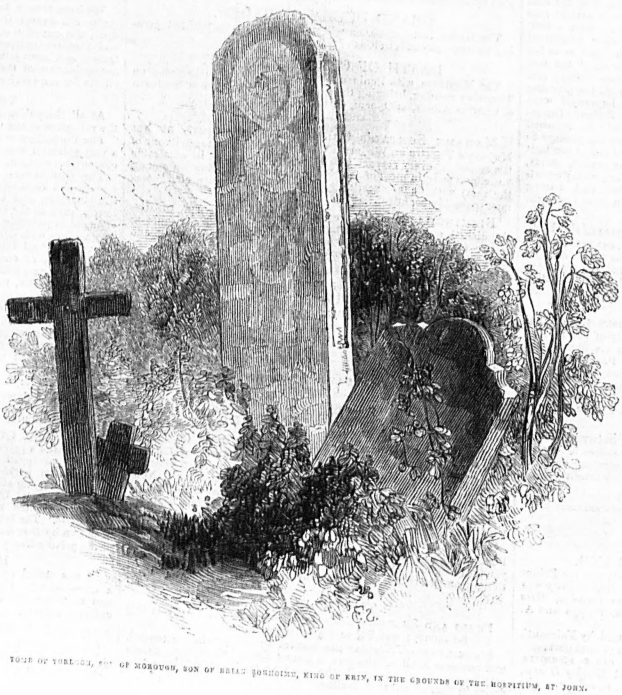
Meantime, amidst all these preparations for rejoicing, the fact must not be lost sight of that the famine is far from having passed over, or, indeed, from having in any degree subsided. An impression to that effect is likely to be the result of her Majesty's visit; people naturally turning "from grave to gay," and believing that, because they have ceased to think of it, the famine has ceased to be. But this is by no means the case. In the provinces the starvation in many parts, and particularly in the south and west, is perfectly fearful; and our only hope is that the illuminations, arches, and the general stimulus given to trade, will have the effect of circulating the life-blood of the country to those retired parts which stand so wofully in need of it.

IRISH MINSTRELSY.

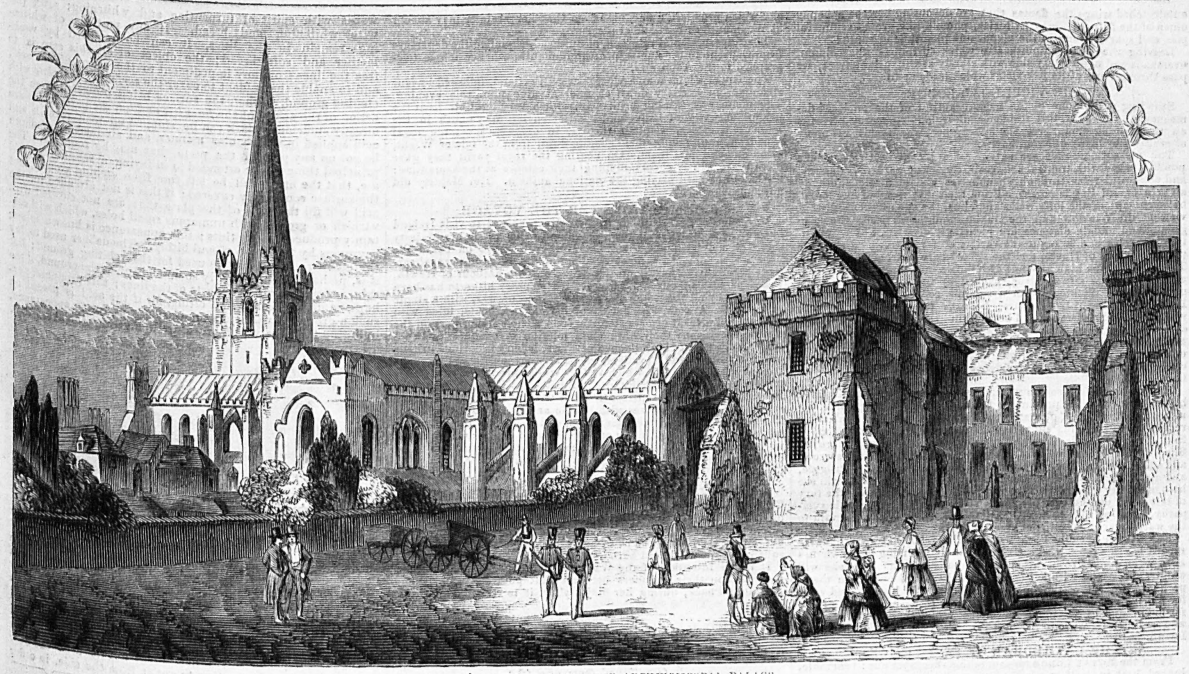
Mr. Patrick Byrne, the celebrated Irish minstrel, and who has the honour of being harper to Prince Albert, has arrived in Dublin in anticipation of her Majesty's visit. Already this eminent performer of the Irish national instrument has had the privilege of playing before the Queen and Court at Windsor, and we believe he is no stranger at the viceregal court. This will be the first opportunity her Majesty has had of hearing Irish music upon Irish soil, and we have no doubt that during her visit the Irish harp will be heard in the castle halls.

THE HARVEST.

From Newry, Cork, Ballyshannon, Waterford, and Tipperary, the accounts are most encouraging; and it will be heard with especial gratification that the potato appears sound.



TOMB OF TORLOGH, SON OF MORGOUGH, SON OF BRIAN BOROIMHE, KING OF ERIN, IN THE GROUNDS OF THE HOSPITIUM, ST. JOHN.



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL AND THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL PALACE.

THE CITY OF CORK.

The county of Cork offers to the stranger a scene crowded with interesting features: lakes, mountains, rivers; bold and jutting headlands on the coast, creeks and bogs, and the beautiful harbour itself, which admits us to the city. Throughout the county the scenery is of the sylvan and sweet character. Here the artist and the antiquarian will find in mounds, raths, pillars, excavations, and Druidical remains, an abundant means of gratifying their several tastes. To the general visitor these relics of time will speak, not, perhaps, distinctly, but with a sad, yet pregnant meaning of the past.

The city of Cork sprang first into existence at the beginning of the seventh century. From a desert it arose, according to an ancient writer, by quick degrees into a city, when St. Fionn Barr, quitting his solitude in the lonely island of Gougaune Barra, founded his cathedral on the site of a pagan place of worship, and added to it a religious house and school, which soon drew together a body of students to the number of seven hundred. The word Cork is from Corroch or Corcagh, which signifies *a swamp*, to which title the site, upon two marshy islands, justly entitles it. With this city, now the second in Ireland, her Majesty commences her royal progress.

PREPARATIONS IN CORK.

His worship the mayor, acting on a desire expressed by his fellow-citizens of all classes, has come to the determination of not calling on them for a general illumination. This intention on the part of the mayor will give infinite satisfaction. Though there will be no general illuminations, yet many of the public buildings are making preparations for handsome gaslight devices; and the Reception Committee will close the evening of her Majesty's arrival with a display of fireworks. The committee have directed Mr. Fletcher to erect two ornamental triumphal arches—one at Daunt's-square, the other at Patrick's-bridge—to be decorated and festooned with Blackpool gingham, to give royalty an idea of what native handicraft is able to accomplish, if only supported. For these two arches no fewer than 2000 yards of gingham are required, which will afford means of support to deserving artisans, by enabling them to dispose of all their ready-made stock. The Queen comes direct to the city, and meets the corporation, it is said, on the Custom-house-quay. Her Majesty was expected on Friday, and the day following would make her public *entrée* into the city.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tyrconnel arrived in Cove on Sunday, by the Sabrina steamer, with the view of waiting on her Majesty and Prince Albert on their arrival in Cork harbour. A brilliant display of fireworks is to come off at Rostellan on her Majesty's arrival, which will have a fine effect when viewed from the eastern portion of the magnificent harbour of Cork. At Aghada, too, preparations are being made for a similar display suitable to the joyous occasion.

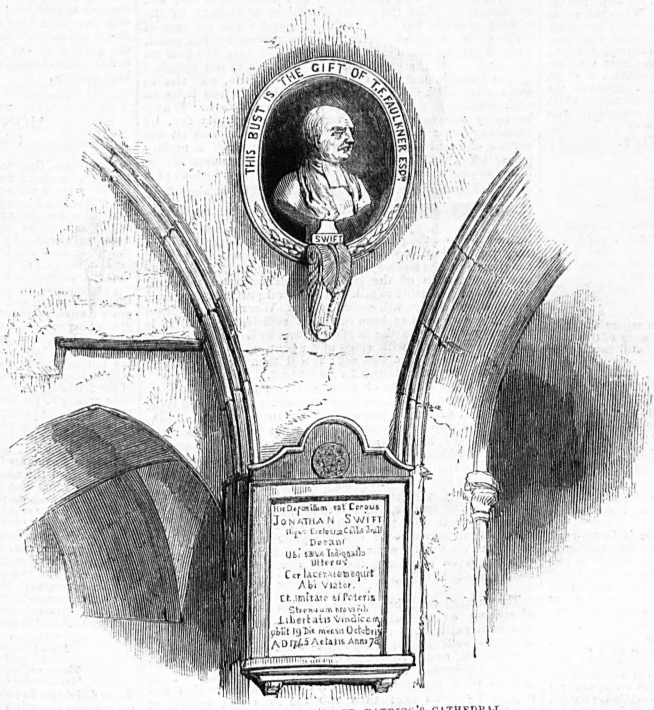
THE COVE OF CORK.

Extensive preparations are being carried into effect here to render this watering-place worthy of the intended visit of royalty. The committee are sparing neither labour nor expense in decorating the town and providing suitable accommodation for visitors. A tasteful pavilion has been erected on Columbine-quay, where her Majesty is expected to land and receive a loyal and congratulatory address from the inhabitants of that town and island. Extensive benches for the spectators rise amphitheatrically on the quay, from which picturesque views of the river can be obtained, where the royal yacht and squadron will be moored, with every portion of the magnificent basin, studded as it will be on that occasion with every description of craft. The evening of her Majesty's arrival will be ushered in by the firing of cannon and an exhibition of fireworks, both on land and water. The services of an excellent band have also been secured, which was to perform on the evenings of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, on the Columbine-quay.

Art could not contrive a more magnificent landing-place for her Majesty than the town of Cove, which is built upon the side of a hill, and rising like an amphitheatre from the shore. Thousands will be able to witness the approach of the royal squadron, and in this most lovely and romantic harbour we can conceive nothing more truly beautiful.

A GOOD OMEN.

Three gentlemen on Saturday evening left Monkstown, in the Cork Harbour, in a boat, to row down the harbour. Returning about ten o'clock, near to Haulbowline, in changing places the boat was upset. Providentially, the cry which escaped them on being immersed was heard by the sentry, who instantly summoned a boat to the rescue, and also from her Majesty's tender, Fairy, more than half a mile distant. Two boats were manned by the gallant tars, and, by their prompt and united exertions, the three gentlemen were saved from a watery grave. Two were then taken on board the Fairy, and received every kindness from the seamen, petty officers, and the commander, who provided beds and every comfort needful. The third gentleman was taken to Haulbowline, where every attention was paid to him by a gallant officer of the 41st, quartered there. May we not assume it as a good omen that our Gracious Queen's intended visit has commenced so happily?



MONUMENT TO DEAN SWIFT IN ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

SCENES IN IRELAND.

PHŒNIX-PARK, DUBLIN.

Exactly one hundred and two years ago this splendid public demesne was finally enclosed under the viceroyalty of the famous Earl of Chesterfield, one of the few men who understood the difficulties of governing Ireland with justice, or who possessed the enlightened spirit to confess her wants, and the honour to desire to supply them. It is to his accomplished taste that Dublin first owed the embellishment of its park, by laying out into grounds and plantations that *campum rudem et incultum* of which, according to the record of the Phœnix Pillar, it originally consisted. This pillar, composed entirely of Portland stone, was erected by his lordship in the year 1747. It consists of a base and pedestal supporting a shaft and capital surmounted by a phœnix, and making the total elevation of the column, thirty feet.

Let us pause here and note how happily the fable of this bird and the future prospects of the sister country concur. The phœnix, it is known, arises from the ashes which consume her; and here lies poor Ireland consumed, indeed, by strife, bad government, and famine. But these have done their worst—let us hope so!—and the dismal aspect she presents has published to the world—which before heard only of her vices—her sufferings, her virtues, and her wrongs. The greatest of English statesmen, in the highest council of the nation, has borne personal testimony to the intelligence, the industry, and urbanity of her poorest children; the greatest of English municipal corporations declares its desire to pour new blood into her veins; and already the royal lady who has won the earnest affections of her subjects here, is extending this dominion and its advantages to her loyal people in Ireland. May her Majesty's advent to that metropolis where the fabled bird fans with

outstretched wings the flames that are devouring her, be a happy omen of the future! May Erin rise, phœnix-like, from her funeral pile, and soar ere long in the vigour and plenitude of youth!

Leaving the little amphitheatre which surrounds this column, overshadowed upon every side with stately and luxuriant trees, we pass through one of its fine vistas which leads us to

THE VICEREGAL LODGE.

Standing within one of the most beautiful of the enclosed demesnes of the park, this residence of Ireland's Viceroy presents an unassuming and agreeable appearance, the result of many alterations by many different hands.

The pleasure-grounds are extensive, and contain two spacious ponds stocked with trout, tench, carp, &c. The gardens, orchards, and delightful rides through shrubberies and plantations, occupy an area of 161 English acres. From the south front of the lodge, between gaps of the lofty limes and elms, the eye catches a distant view of the Wicklow and the Dublin mountains; while the foreground and middle distance are pleasingly diversified by an undulating surface and a luxuriant variety of forest trees. From this point the views of Dublin and the suburbs are extremely beautiful. To the south, the high grounds of Kilmainham, a number of villas, and part of the city suburbs, backed by the lofty and beautiful mountains of Wicklow, form a sublime scene; to the east, the Liffey winds her silvery course beneath the Rialto of Dublin; while the middle distance and background are occupied by the lofty domes and spires of the city itself. Two gate-lodges, of chaste and elegant design, mounted by a guard of honour, form the entrance to the ROYAL LODGE; by which name it is sometimes called in memory of the residence of his late Majesty King George IV.

Ere we again address our readers another Monarch will have honoured it with her presence. Here, for a time laying aside the more arduous duties of state, HER MAJESTY will find a pleasing relaxation in receiving addresses and other testimonies of affection from her new people—new to her eyes though not to her crown. She will learn from the lips of Irishmen themselves what the sorrows and afflictions have been with which their country has had to struggle, and under which she now lies bleeding at every pore. She will see how much her own personal character has served to allay the fury of last year, and how deeply her virtues have enlisted public sympathy, there as well as here. All this will not appeal in vain to the warm heart of VICTORIA.

But it is the peculiar beauty of her character that we can never regard her as a QUEEN without immediately recurring to her virtues as a WIFE and a MOTHER. Underneath those lofty elms she will wander sometimes with her consort and her children; teach them, perhaps, to think of the dark page of Ireland's history, and pray for a brighter one to come; or, pausing to catch a glimpse of the far mountains of Wicklow, forget the Monarch in the artist, and add another treasure to her portfolio, from the gems of the Green Island.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. PATRICK.

From the ROYAL LODGE we pass to this venerable pile: venerable, indeed, both in itself and in the site on which it stands. Perhaps there is no spot of ground in Europe hallowed by more ancient associations. Look back through long centuries of time, and behold a band of native converts to Christianity rearing a small church upon this place, long before the Danes acquired possession of the capital, and dedicating it to the honour of the patron saint of Erin. Near to the first church of St. Patrick was a holy well, which still lies, dark and deep, beneath the pavement of the present edifice, and bears the name of Ireland's saint. Comyn, the first archbishop of Dublin, pulled down the old church, and erected on the same spot a more extensive building, which his successor, in 1225, united with the Priory of the Holy Trinity, or Christ Church, and denominated a cathedral. Since then, from time to time, many additions have been made, amongst them the square steeple and the spire—the latter standing on the former, and both measuring 221 feet. More recently the cathedral has been in a great measure rebuilt, and remains one of the finest specimens of the early architecture of Ireland. The interior is somewhat gloomy and monotonous, owing to the simple style which marks this species of architecture. The nave is separated from its aisles by plain arches and octangular pillars. The archbishop's throne is of richly-carved oak; over the stalls of the Knights of St. Patrick are displayed the banner, helmet, and sword of each knight; and, when the organ peals throughout the vast interior, the mind irresistibly goes back to times when religion and chivalry mingled their solemn and gorgeous pageantry. The choir is, perhaps, the most interesting portion of the interior; the arches which divide the centre from the aisle spring up from clustered columns, each component shaft of which terminates in a small capital composed of foliage. Amongst the monumental sculptures, remarkable for the celebrated names which they commemorate, HER MAJESTY will pause with especial interest before the black marble slab which bears the name of

THE CELEBRATED DEAN SWIFT,

whose epitaph is written in the following words:—

"Hic depositum est corpus
JONATHAN SWIFT,
Hujus ecclesiæ cathedralis
Decani.
Ubi sævo indignatio
Ulterius
Cor lacerare nequit.
Abi Viator
Et imitare, si poteris,
Strenuum pro virili
Libertatis vindicem
Obiit 19 die mensis Octobris,
A.D. 1745,
Ætatis anno 78."

Near to the remains of this great wit and writer repose the ashes of Mrs. Johnson, the far-famed STELLA. The history of this lady, and the nature of her connection with Swift, are still involved in mystery.

THE QUEEN'S EMBARKATION FOR IRELAND.

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

A day of bright sunshine, scarce wind enough to swell the white sails of the yachts that floated on the waveless sea, and a sky without a cloud, were favourable auguries for the royal voyage. But few persons were assembled to witness its commencement; what millions will celebrate its termination! The yachts at Cowes were dressed with flags. Some hundreds of persons were on the look-out from points which commanded the embarkation, and an occasional glass was in play from the more distant heights and the opposite shore, but no public excitement of any kind marked the great event of the day.

At half-past twelve o'clock the little squadron in Cowes-road, which had been for some time before busily engaged in making as much smoke (and, we presume, getting up as much steam) as possible, were under way, and anchored off Osborne shortly before one o'clock. It consisted of the Victoria and Albert, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H.; Stromboli steam-sloop, Commander Lord A. Beauclerk; Sphynx steam-sloop, Commander Hewlett; Black Eagle, Admiralty yacht, Master Commander Cooke; and Vivid steam-packet, Master Commander Luke Smithett.

At a quarter to three o'clock the hauling down of the royal standard at Osborne notified that her Majesty and the Court had set out for the squadron, and at three o'clock it was hoisted at the maintop of the royal yacht. The little fleet steamed away, under a salute from the Royal Yacht Steam Battery and West Cowes Castle, and soon passed out into the Channel with a fair light breeze and a sky which promised a fine night, so that her Majesty may anchor at Weymouth or Portland at pleasure.

The Superb, Captain Purcell, at Spithead, signalled the departure from Osborne to the flag-ship at Portsmouth, whence it was telegraphed to the Admiralty.

The Royal Victoria and Albert passed Portland, followed by four steamers, on her way down channel, at nine p.m. this evening. The moon was shining brilliantly, with a very light air from the north. A party of ladies and gentlemen left Weymouth in the Princess steamer, Captain Cozens, in order to meet the royal squadron, and, seeing them coming down from the Isle of Wight, stood out and met them. On nearing the royal yacht they gave them three hearty cheers, dipping their colours at the same time; the band on board playing the national anthem. Her Majesty did not appear on deck.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE VOYAGE.

Never has a Sovereign of this empire prepared to visit Ireland in so quiet and unostentatious a manner as that which her Majesty this day adopted since the time George IV. crept on board the little Holyhead steam-packet and fought his way to the royal carriage through the unruly crowds at the obscure harbour of Howth. The departure of our monarchs for that country hitherto has been signalized by all the pomp and circumstance of war, with a single exception. A countless flotilla of half-decked boats, filled with archers and men-at-arms, set forth from some stirring port on the west to accompany their king on a mission of conquest and subjection, or a fleet of high-pooped carracks, laden with prim Puritans or gay Jacobites and Cavaliers, swept across the Channel, to make Ireland a battle-field, in which victory was a sure token of disaster to thousands of her inhabitants. Whether as King, Protector, or Pretender, the armed representative of the sovereignty of England set foot on the Irish shores with hostile armies in his train; but it is reserved for us to see happier days, and fortunate indeed will it be for the empire should the anticipations of peace and good will which the Queen's visit to that distracted kingdom give rise to, be even in some small degree, realized.

It is possible that the Queen may visit Waterford *en route* from Cork to Dublin, either from choice or stress of weather; and, to provide for such a casualty, Commander G. A. Frazer, surveying on the south-east coast, in the Sparrow, ketch, has been directed to hover near the Saltees, so as to be in readiness to pilot the royal squadron into Waterford harbour.

It is the intention of the Whitehaven Steam Navigation Company to run their steamers between that port and Dublin and Belfast and back, during her Majesty's visit to Ireland, for single fares.

THE PRACTICE OF ETCHING.

III.

(*Continued from page* 40.)

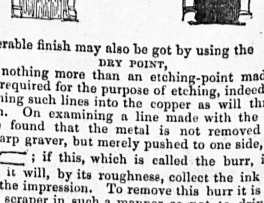
Generally, however, the nitrous acid sold by druggists may be diluted with a little more than twice the quantity of water, and be permitted to remain about the time mentioned to produce the effect of the cuts shown at page 40; but until the student has, by experience, acquired a knowledge of the action of the acid, it will be advisable to make frequent examinations of the etching, lest the tints are bit too dark. In order to effect this the acid must be poured off, and then the plate carefully washed with water, and dried either by blowing with a pair of bellows or by dabbing with a very soft handkerchief; a portion of the etching-ground can then be removed by the scraper (see page 40). If the line is not dark enough the plate can be stopped up with varnish, and when dry the acid can be again applied. It is, perhaps, well to mention that the common *Brunswick black*, used for blacking chimney ornaments, is a very good varnish for stopping out. This varnish may be had at any oilshop; but a very superior description is prepared by Crease and Son, Cow-cross-street, Smithfield. A plate, if covered with this varnish and permitted to dry, will as effectually resist the action of acid as if covered by the etching ground; but it is not so proper for the purpose of etching, as it cannot be so neatly removed by the point. Care must be taken in all cases not to put the acid on the plate until the varnish is dry. If this is not attended to the varnish, instead of protecting the plate, will rise to the surface of the acid, and the plate will bite into holes in such portions as the varnish has been removed from. It may be easily known when the varnish is sufficiently dry, by breathing on it: if the breath remains for some time on the surface, the acid may be applied with safety; but if it rapidly passes off, then it is not safe. It is a consideration in biting to produce a clear deep line, that is to say, instead of a magnified line appearing so, [redacted] it should be thus, [redacted] This desirable quality is more likely to be produced by pouring a depth of at least half an inch of acid on the plate; and by carefully removing, with a very soft feather, the small globules which will be seen to congregate on the surface of the plate. The biting is the most uncertain portion of the process of etching, and the most experienced are liable to fail. For general purposes, however, a very little practice will ensure success. When it is considered that the etching has been bit to a sufficient colour, it is necessary to remove the bordering wax by heating the plate, and then clearing it with spirit of turpentine, and afterwards rubbing with oil and a soft rag; it will then be necessary to send to the copperplate-printer for a proof.

THE PROCESS OF COPPERPLATE PRINTING

is exactly opposite to that of printing from woodcuts and type. In the latter the ink is passed from the surface of the block, &c., to the paper by means of pressure; in the former the impression is delivered from an incised line. In copperplate printing the whole of the surface of the plate and also the lines are covered and filled with ink; the printer then (with the assistance of heat and whitening), by passing his hands gently and repeatedly over the surface of the plate, removes the ink from the entire surface, but leaves it in the lines or scratches. Damp paper is then passed through the rollers of the press, between the upper roller and the plate are several layers of cloth, and the ink from the lines thus placed on the paper. If it is found on examining the proof that some portions of the etching are not sufficiently dark, the fault may be remedied by

REBITING.

The particulars of the discovery of this useful aid to the art of etching we will afterwards refer to, and endeavour at present to explain the manner of executing it. The lines on the plate *must be most carefully* cleaned from all remains of printing ink, or any substance that would interfere with the proper application of the etching ground or acid. It is best to wash the plate well with spirit of turpentine and a perfectly clean rag; then rub the lines and surface of the plate with spirit of turpentine and bread, and afterwards with spirit of turpentine and whitening; after that with whitening and bread. If any portions of whitening remain in the lines, it can be removed by washleather and soft bread; the object of all this care is to free the lines from any impediment to the action of the acid, and to enable the student to cover the *surface of the plate* with etching ground, so that, the surface being protected from the action of the acid, but the *lines left unfilled*, the parts which are already sufficiently dark can be stopped up with varnish and acid applied in the regular manner, and an increase of depth be got on any part of the plate that may be required. The principal things to be attended to in laying a rebiting ground are, that the lines shall be left free from etching ground, and the surface completely covered; if this is not attended to, the acid will fill the parts of the plate that are not covered with varnish or ground with numerous small holes, which will certainly produce impure tints; this appearance is known among engravers by the name of foul biting. The dabber used to lay the etching ground may be used for the rebiting ground; but it is, perhaps, well not apply so much heat, as the ground, if too thin, is liable to run into parts of the lines; this produces, perhaps, as ill an effect as foul biting, for if the acid is placed on such a ground it will cause an unsteady or rotten appearance, by biting the lines which are clear to a greater thickness than others.



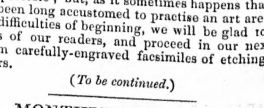
Considerable finish may also be got by using the

DRY POINT,

which is nothing more than an etching-point made sharper than it is required for the purpose of etching, indeed it is used for scratching such lines into the copper as will throw off an impression. On examining a line made with the dry point, it will be found that the metal is not removed as if cut with a sharp graver, but merely pushed to one side, as shown ; if this, which is called the burr, is allowed to remain, it will, by its roughness, collect the ink and form a blot on the impression. To remove this burr it is necessary to use the scraper in such a manner as not to drive the burr back into the line, but rather to cut it from the side, in order that each line may be thoroughly clean; thus : and not .

THE GRAVER

is used to increase the darkness of small portions, and is used in the hand as follows:—



MANNER OF HOLDING THE GRAVER.

We have thus endeavoured to explain the practical part of etching on copper in as clear and, at the same time, as short a manner as possible; but, as it sometimes happens that persons who have been long accustomed to practise an art are liable to forget the difficulties of beginning, we will be glad to reply to the queries of our readers, and proceed in our next to lay before them carefully-engraved facsimiles of etchings by the best masters.

(*To be continued.*)

MONTHLY BOUQUET.

(*For Illustration see page* 61.)

FUCHSIA—(*Onagraceæ*). This elegant plant was so named in honour of Leonard Fuchs (Fox), a German botanist, who was born in 1501. He is principally known to the botanical world through his "Historia Plantarum," containing upwards of 500 woodcuts, possessing singular accuracy and merit. The flower does not bear any other name in Europe, nor has its original South American name transpired. This beautiful exotic is a native of Chili, and, though so familiarly known at present, was only introduced to England in the year 1788, when it was presented by Captain Firth to the royal gardens at Kew. From the stove it was soon removed to the greenhouse, and it is now found to be sufficiently hardy to stand the open garden, and, like the china-roses, which were for some years treated as tender plants, the fuchsia is found to grow with greater luxuriance in the open air than when nursed as a house plant. The fuchsia, in the language of flowers, is well placed as an emblem of taste, for there is a peculiar harmony and beauty in the unassuming appearance of these pendent blossoms, hanging with so much gracefulness from amongst the elegant-shaped foliage of the delicately red-veined leaves. The length of the stamens also adds greatly to the beauty of these hanging flowers; they have the appearance of so many gems suspended from a small roll of the richest violet-coloured velvet ribbon, of which the half-expanded carmine calyx allows but a glimpse between the partings of the leaves. The whole flower is crowned with an emerald-coloured receptacle for the seed, and, from its truly ornamental appearance, it has gained the name of "Lady's cardrop." Well may we be grateful to those who

"From the blooming store of foreign lands
Transplant such living blossoms to adorn
Their native clime."

The fuchsia grows from four to six feet in height, but, when protected from the frost, it frequently attains a much greater height. In some conservatories it may be seen fifteen or twenty feet high; and, having the lower branches cut off, it forms a tree of most elegant appearance, the least breath of air setting all the richly-coloured blossoms in motion, an effect which cannot be seen when the plant is trained against a wall.

CARNATION—(*Dianthus Caryophyllus—Caryophyllaceæ*).

"Let you admired carnation own
Not all was meant for raiment or for food;
Not all for needful use alone;
There, while the seeds of future blossoms dwell,
'Tis coloured for the sight, perfumed for the smell."

These delightful flowers, which, next to the rose, are now become the especial favourites with all the florists of Europe, are children of art, having been raised from a small kind of red clove-pink

which is thought to be a native of our climate, since it has frequently been found growing in the wild state on rocks and old walls, and in other situations where the soil is dry.

The name *Dianthus* is derived from the Greek, and means "The flower of Jove." The name *caryophyllus*, as well as clove, was given from the perfume being similar to spice; and the flower, on that account, was frequently used in the seasoning of dainty dishes, and to give a flavour to wine. We learn from Chaucer that the clove-gillyflower was cultivated in this country as early as the reign of Edward III., and that it was used to give a spicy flavour to wine and ale, and was from hence called "sop in wine":—

> "And many a clove-gilifloure to put in ale,
> Whether it be moist or stale."

Gerard tells us of its medicinal properties. "The conserve made of the flowers of the clove-gillyflower and sugar is exceeding cordiall, and wonderfully above measure doth comfort the heart, being eaten now and then."

The Queen of Charles I. was excessively fond of flowers, and in her time there were upwards of forty-nine kinds of carnation cultivated; but, although it appears that varieties were then procured from France and other parts of the Continent, yet the largest and principal kind of carnation was then distinguished by the name of "The Old English Carnation." We have now an endless variety.

In the vicinity of Paris these attractive flowers are cultivated to a great extent, and they are brought to market in profuse quantities. A whole side of the large Marché de Halle is perfumed with the fragrance of the carnation bouquets; whilst the lovely Marché aux Fleurs is covered with these plants in pots, for the purpose of decorating the courts of the hotels and great houses. The red clove-pink is worn in France to distinguish the Liberal party.

In floral language, the gift of a carnation is a sad check to the hopes of a lover.

> "The pink, by knight to lady given,
> Prays her to be his bride;
> The proud carnation answering tells
> That fervent prayer 's denied.
>
> "So, lady, when a cavalier
> Presents a chequered pink,
> 'Tis time to ascertain, my dear,
> His rent-roll, I should think.
>
> "And then, provided his estate
> Meets not your approbation,
> It cannot, surely, be too late
> To cut with a carnation."

MONKSHOOD OR WOLF'SBANE—(*Aconitum napellus—Ranunculaceæ*). Most of the species of aconite have been deemed poisonous. The ancients had so great a dread of its fatal effects that they were afraid to touch the plants, and hence many superstitious cautions arose as to the mode of gathering them. They pretended to have a method of gathering this poison so that it should not destroy its victim until the expiration of a year or more. The monkshood, on account of the stately appearance of its stem and the beauty of its blue blossom, is often cultivated in gardens. Its native countries are the mountainous and woody regions of France, Germany, and Switzerland, but it has been introduced into Great Britain for many years. The ill effects of the monkshood are often experienced by children, who incautiously chew the flowers or leaves; for every part of the plant, when fresh, is strongly poisonous; but the root is unquestionably a most powerful poison. The plant has its name of wolf's-bane—one of great antiquity, being derived from the Anglo-Saxon—from the fatal effects of the root on animals, particularly the wolf tribe; its other name is derived from the resemblance borne by the flower to the hood of a monk. The plant may be increased by parting the roots, every piece of which will grow. This should be done soon after they have done flowering, and the stalks should be cut down at the same time. They like shade and moisture. Most of them have blue flowers; but there are also white, blue and white, and yellow.

PETUNIA NYCTAGINIFLORA—(*Solanaceæ*)—*Large-flowered Petunia.* The petunia is closely allied to *Nicotiana*, or tobacco; and the general Brazilian name for this being *petum*, or *petun*, seems to have occasioned our adoption of the present name—nyctaginiflora, from nyctago, produced in the night—an appellation also applied to the marvel of Peru. It was first discovered on the Rio de la Plata, and, being cultivated as a hardy annual, is a valuable acquisition to the flower-garden; and as a perennial also is prized from the abundance of flowers it produces in the second and third year of its growth, when trained against a wall.

COREOPSIS VERTICILLATA—(*Compositæ*)—*Whorl-leaved Coreopsis.* The fancied resemblance of the seeds of this plant to an insect gave occasion for the use of the name coreopsis, from the Greek words, *coris*, a bug, and *opsis*, appearance; hence it is also called by the gardener the tick-seeded sunflower. It begins to blossom in July, and its yellow flowers are a brilliant ornament to the garden during the summer months, and one species succeeds it, flowering in October and November. It is a native of North America, where the flowers, although yellow, are used to dye cloth red.

VERBENA—*Vervain*—(*Verbenaceæ*). The derivation of verbena is uncertain; it originally signified any herb used to decorate altars. The present plant is also named "Juno's tears," "Columbine," and "Pigeon's grass." The verbenas are generally natives of warm countries, and require much care and tenderness. The most popular kind is the *Verbena triphyllos*, the three-leaved, of which the scent seems to partake of the lemon and almond. The leaves are delicate and elegant, the small flowers pale purple. It is a native of South America, and may be increased by cuttings planted in any of the summer months.

The common verbena—in French, *herbe sacré*, sacred herb—is a native of Europe, Barbary, China, and Japan. It was formerly suspended round the neck as an amulet against venomous bites and witchcraft. A pamphlet was once written expressly to recommend it, directing the root to be tied with a yard of white satin riband round the neck, and remain thus until the patient recovered.

> "Vervain dill
> Hinder witches of their will."

The *Verbena pulchella* is now much cultivated as a favourite ornament of our flower-gardens, and is well adapted, by its creeping and variegated blossoms, for artificial rockwork. The most certain mode of propagating and preserving it is to strike cuttings of its young shoots about midsummer. These should be kept in pots during winter, protected from the frost; and in spring they may be turned out with the balls of earth perfect about their roots, and planted in a warm spot in the open ground.

SCABIOUS.—(*Scabiosa atropurpurea.*—(*Dipsaceæ*). The Indian or sweet scabious is chiefly valuable for its exceeding sweetness, yet its colours are often extremely rich. It is sometimes of a pale purple, sometimes so dark as to be almost black, but its finest hue is a deep mulberry colour. These dark corollas, being contrasted with anthers of pure white, give the idea of its being an appropriate bouquet for those who mourn for their husbands; and hence the name of widow's flower—"Fleur de Veuve." In floral language it is made to express "I have lost all."

The variety *Scabiosa arvensis* is indigenous to our fields; and we mention it from the extreme beauty of its lilac flowers, which generally choose to mingle with the corn. But in this situation even its attractive appearance does not defend it from the charge of being an unwelcome weed.

THE DRAMA.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mme. Sontag again appeared on Saturday in the character of *Desdemona*, in "Otello," and sang and acted to perfection. In this style of character there are few who can surpass Mme. Sontag. The delicacy and finish of her vocalization are admirably suited to depict the gentler emotions of the soul; and *Desdemona* is all gentleness, all soul. She was admirably supported by Calzolari and Lablache. On Tuesday, "Lucrezia Borgia" was given, Parodi sustaining the *Lucrezia*. In the first act we were greatly pleased with her singing; there was much greater refinement of style than we have before been able to discover in her vocal efforts; but in those parts in which her energetic manner might have been expected to have produced a powerful effect there was some lack of power. To those who had never heard Grisi in the same character, no doubt her efforts would appear magnificent; but Grisi in the part is so transcendently great, that while she lives no other singer can hope to approach her. We did not admire Lablache as *Alfonso*, and less did we approve of Moriani as *Gennaro*. Alboni was the same as she always is in *Orsini*—great. Thursday, Sontag appeared for the last time this season as *Linda* in "Linda di Chamouni." This is another character so well suited to this charming singer's powers that very few can surpass her in it.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Little need be said concerning the doings at this magnificent temple of Apollo during the week, "Le Prophète" being the only opera given. The theatre has been crowded to the ceiling every night.

HAYMARKET.—This theatre will be opened on Monday for twelve performances, to be given by the entire company from the Adelphi, which closes this week for the purpose of cleansing and beautifying.

LYCEUM.—This charming theatre closed its doors for the season on Monday last. The performances were for the benefit of Mrs. Charles Mathews; and upon that occasion the compositions were Planché's "Follies of a Night," "The Beggars' Opera," and Morton's funny farce, "Box and Cox." Mr. Sims Reeves gave the lovely air, "Fra Poco" in a manner that scarcely any other singer of the day could give it. With such singers as Miss Hayes and Mr. Reeves, with a dozen other English singers of talent we could name, why have we no national opera? Upon this subject we may, ere long, have occasion to enlarge. It is seldom we feel much interest in what a manager says at the end of a season; but there was so much truth, so much point, and, we may say, good sense in what Mr. Charles Mathews uttered upon the occasion of bidding the public farewell, that we cannot resist giving the speech entire. It met with immense applause. He said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—The few words I am about to trouble you with ought, strictly speaking, to have been delivered on Friday evening, which was, in fact, the last night of the season, the present being only 'a little one in;' but I thought it better to keep my parting remarks for the parting moment, and not incur the necessity of inflicting upon you any more 'last words.' I have, in truth, little to say, ladies and gentlemen, though the dignified title of 'farewell address,' inserted, for want of a more modest term, in the playbills, seems to imply a long and eloquent valedictory oration; but, if my last words are few and uninteresting, I hope, at all events, you will not be disappointed to find that I am not come to make my 'last dying speech and confession.' Our second season is over, and, in obedience to custom, here I am—or rather, to use the words of the clown, 'Here we are!' though *how* we are here, and why we are here, are totally different matters—matters which you have yet to hear explained to you. Had I the advantage of being a wealthy manager, I should enjoy the great satisfaction of informing you of the very large sum of money I have had the honour of losing during the last two months; but not belonging at present to that enviable and somewhat rare class of the community, though in hopes, like *Charles Surface*, of 'growing rich and splenetic all in good time,' I have simply to inform you how I have been a gainer—not of money—pray, don't be alarmed, there has been no danger whatever of that lately—but of what to me is equally important if not so intrinsically valuable—I have gained the knowledge that I am surrounded by one of the most loyal companies of actors that ever entered the walls of a theatre—actors, ladies and gentlemen, who, together with the members of the orchestra, and the whole of the working part of the establishment, have stood by their managers through good and evil, and carried them safely to the very last night of a season of 244 nights, in the teeth of four foreign operas and an Italian summer. By this spirited conduct I trust they will have furthered their own ultimate interests as well as those of their managers, for they have thus assisted in placing the theatre on a firmer footing for the next season than it has been during the last two. The first was all outlay, the second has been devoted to paying off that outlay, and we look forward confidently to the next, should we but be honoured with the same average amount of success which has attended the past, to crown our labours and justify the sacrifices we have made. To you, then, ladies and gentlemen, do we leave the agreeable task of rewarding our industry and perseverance—only patronize us as you have done, and we shall continue to laugh at all foreign rivalry; and unless positively 'burnt out from over the way,' as we have lately been by the scorching heat of a too glorious summer, we have no fear of ever finding this house too hot to hold us. Ladies and gentlemen, accept the hearty thanks of Mrs. Mathews and myself for the favour you have shown us, and in our own names, and that of our gallant company, allow me to bid you, until the 17th of September next, respectfully and gratefully, farewell."

STRAND.—On Monday evening a new piece was produced here, which, for its class, we do not hesitate to designate as the best drama that has been brought out for many a day; it is called "Hearts are Trumps," and is from the pen of Mr. Mark Lemon, who has now proved that he can not only give the public a "Punch," but the managers a *hit* as well. "Hearts are Trumps" is a decided hit. We will not do the author the injustice to give an imperfect sketch of the plot, which is exceedingly interesting, but advise every lover of good writing, good acting, good laughing, and good crying to attend the Strand Theatre; and we can safely assert that, in not one of the particulars we have enumerated, will they leave the theatre unsatisfied. The acting of Mr. W. Farren, as *Ruby the Blackleg*, was as fine an effort of histrionic talent as ever we remember to have witnessed. Mr. Leigh Murray, who is said to have dressed his character after a living model, looked and acted admirably. Mr. Compton, as *The Yorkshire Servant*, gave full effect to the number of good things he had to say, and produced roars of laughter. Mrs. Stirling—"though last, not least in our dear love"—threw into her part a simplicity of bearing, an intensity of the purest feeling, and a matchless charm over the whole character that were truly exquisite. There are few actresses possessing that extraordinary power, which was attributed to Garrick, of being able to "laugh with one eye and cry with the other"; but we really believe we may assert that Mrs. Stirling does possess.

Our space will not allow of any notice of the other theatres this week, nor is any particular notice required, as no novelty has been produced.

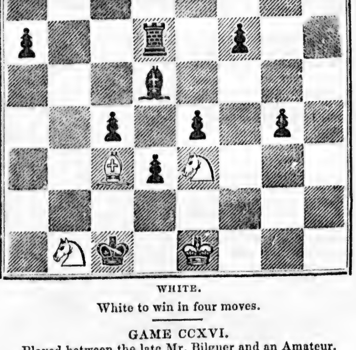
EXHIBITIONS.

EXHIBITION OF THE NILE, EGYPTIAN-HALL, PICCADILLY.—Among the numberless wonders and beautiful spots of this world there can scarcely be found one more wondrous or more admirably adapted for the subject of a moving panorama than that of the RIVER NILE! In no other country can be found a whole nation compressed, as it were, into a narrow valley; but here such is the case; therefore, on viewing the two banks of this river, the spectator may be said to behold all Egypt. And what a country to contemplate? Here we may still look upon the vast works of man that have stood the attacks of all-devouring Time for three, four, nay, five thousand years; buildings that were old even before the Greeks or Romans had a "local habitation or a name;" buildings that were gazed upon by the Israelites whilst in captivity; that were looked on by Joseph and Mary when they brought away the Infant Saviour to avoid the persecutions of Herod. The Nile is a subject of absorbing interest to the antiquary, the warrior, the scholar, and the moralist. Recorded time can go no further back; it is here we behold the oldest arch, the oldest column, the oldest statue in the world. The panorama, as now exhibited, is open in many points to criticism, but the faults of execution are so completely outweighed by the absorbing interest of the subject, that we feel half inclined to let them pass unnoticed. The two principal defects are, the indistinct manner in which many parts are painted, arising evidently from want of time; the other is the description given, being too much after the commonplace style of a traveller's hand-book. Miss Martineau should have drawn up the lecture; or, if her assistance had been unattainable, there is such a fund of classical information and romantic anecdote to be found in her splendid work on the voyage up and down the Nile, that a very little talent on the part of the compiler might have sufficed to produce an account of the various spots that would have been listened to with delight, and must have made an impression that would have caused the exhibition to be talked about by all who had seen it, and thus ensure its continued success. We feel so much interest ourselves in the subject, that we hope we may be pardoned for throwing out one or two hints to the proprietors, that, in our opinion, would be improvements. The hours of exhibition are injurious to the speculation. The first (three o'clock) is an hour too late; it is impossible for parties who dine at five to attend the Nile, and return in time to dress for dinner. The second (seven in the evening) is an hour too early for those who dine late to be able to arrive in time for the first half of the exhibition. We think another improvement would be, for the gentleman who delivers the lecture to exhibit the various articles brought from Egypt *before* the panorama commences; because, when the different parts of the view take place whereat these articles are referred to, the spectator, being already acquainted with their forms and uses, would immediately connect them in his mind with the picture before him, and thus receive twofold pleasure. We are sorry, also, that the artists did not, here and there, introduce an episodal view, if we may use such an expression: we mean a view or two of subjects of romantic interest, but out of the direct line of the Nile. For instance, after the view of Cairo, 'The Emeer's Leap' might have been given. At the time of the massacre of the 300 emeers, one, in a fit of despair, caused his horse to leap over a wall, and down a dreadful precipice. The horse was dashed to pieces, but the emeer, the only one of the 300, saved his life. Again, a picture of the interior of the Great Pyramid might have been brought to view with good effect. The only instance of the sort is the interior of the Kiosk, with its fair inmate; and the applause which this creates proves that our idea is not far from correct. As it now stands, we advise every one who has read Miss Martineau's work immediately to visit this interesting exhibition; and, on the other hand, we advise all who have witnessed it, and who have not read her work, to do so while the impression of the picture is strong upon the mind.

CHESS.

PROBLEM CCXVI.—By P. LOQUIN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in four moves.

GAME CCXVI.

Played between the late Mr. Bilguer and an Amateur.

WHITE (Mr. ——).	BLACK (Mr. Bilguer).
1. K P two	1. K P two
2. K Kt to B third	2. Q Kt to B third
3. K B to Q B fourth	3. K B to Q B fourth
4. Q Kt P two	4. K B takes Q Kt P
5. Q B P one	5. K B to Q third (*a*)
6. Castles	6. Q to K B third
7. Q P two	7. K R P one
8. Q Kt to Q R third	8. K B takes Q Kt
9. Q B takes B	9. Q P one
10. Q P takes P	10. Q P takes P
11. Q to Q Kt third	11. K Kt to K second
12. K B to Q fifth	12. Q R to Q Kt square
13. Q R to Q square	13. Q B to K Kt fifth
14. Q B takes K Kt	14. Kt takes Q B
15. K B takes K B P +	15. K to B square (*b*)
16. Q R to Q third	16. K Kt P two
17. K R P one	17. Q B takes K R P
18. K Kt takes K P	18. Q takes K Kt
19. Q R takes Q B	19. K Kt P one
20. K B to K R fifth	20. Q to K B fifth
21. K B takes K Kt P	21. Q takes K B
22. Q R to K B third +	22. K to his square
23. Q to K B seventh +	23. K to Q second
24. K R to Q square	24. K to Q B square
25. Q to K B eighth +	25. R takes Q
26. R takes R and checkmates (*c*)	

(*a*) Not so good a move as K B to Q R fourth.

(*b*) If he had taken B, White would have exchanged Queens, in order to take K P with K Kt.

(*c*) This game is cleverly played by the White.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM CCXV.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt sixth	1. K to Q R fourth
2. K to Q B seventh	2. K to Q R fifth
3. B to Q sq +	3. K to Q R fourth
4. P checkmates	

THE WORK TABLE.

BY MLLE. DUFOUR.

CROCHET.

WATCH HOOK, WITH A WREATH OF CROCHET FLOWERS SURROUNDING IT.

Materials—Berlin wools.

Directions for the Flowers and Leaves.

Jessamine.

8 c s, unite, *, 7 c s, s c into last c s but one; 1 d l s into ring; 6 c s, s c into ring; repeat from * four times more, forming in all five petals. Work two white flowers with split Berlin wool, and three yellow flowers with split yellow wool.

Jessamine Leaves.

With a natural shade of green and split, work 30 c s, *, s c into last stitch but one; 1 t l s into seventh stitch; 7 c s, s c into same stitch as t l s, *, s c down five stitches, 8 c s; repeat from * to *, for another leaf; repeat the leaf on the other side of stem, 5 s c stitches; repeat the leaf on both sides of the stem; s c the remaining stitches for a stalk. Three sprigs of leaves will be required.

N.B. *All* the flowers are worked with split wool

Geranium Flowers.

Work with scarlet wool, 6 c s for vein of petal; d c back; 1 c s, d c, all round the vein, increasing in two top stitches; 1 c s, s c round, except five stitches at top; d c these, increasing in the three top stitches work 1 c s at point of leaf, and fasten off; make five petals, and unite them at the points by working with the same wool, *, 1 d c into c s at point of petal, 1 c s; repeat from * until the five petals form one flower.

Two geranium flowers are required.

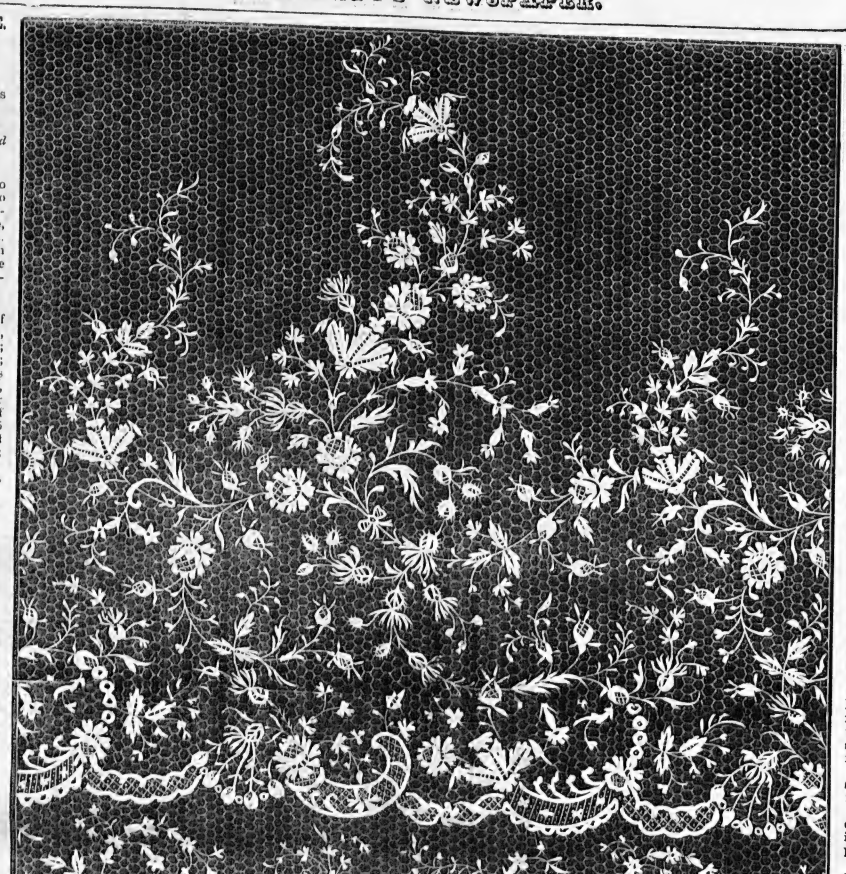
Geranium Leaves.

With a bright shade of green, 7 c s, d c back; 3 c s, 1 l s into first stitch; 1 l s into every stitch up the side; 1 l s with 1 c s between into each of three top stitches; 1 l s into every stitch down the other side. Turn the work. 1 s c, *, 3 l s into two next stitches, 1 c s; repeat from * all round. Turn again. 1 d c into last stitch; 5 l s into four stitches of last round; 1 d c into fifth stitch; repeat all round. D c along the bottom of leaf, and work 1 d c into each d c, and 1 l s into each l s of last round, increasing by making 1 c s in the middle of every scallop; s c along *half* the lower part of leaf; 6 c s, s c, back again for stalk.

Two of these leaves are required.

Heartsease.

With violet wool, 6 c s, d c back; 1 c s, s c into last stitch; d c up to top of vein, 2 d c into each of two top stitches, d c down the other side; 1 c s, s c into last d c stitch, s c up five stitches, d c round the top stitches, increasing three times; s c down five stitches on the other side, 1 c s, draw the wool through, fasten off; work three violet petals and two yellow petals; do not fasten off the last violet. Take another violet petal, insert the needle through the stitch at point, draw the wool through, work 1 d c; take another violet, and fasten on in the same manner; then the two yellow petals.



LACE DRESS, MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. BECKLESS AND HICKLING, OF NOTTINGHAM, AND PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Forget-me-nots.

With yellow wool, 5 c s, unite, 1 c s, 1 d c into next stitch; 1 c s, 1 d c all round; fasten on the blue wool, and work *, 5 c s; miss one stitch, d c into next: repeat from * all round. 7 c s for stalk; fasten off.

Nine or ten forget-me-nots will be required.

Leaf of Forget-me-not.

With green wool, 17 c s, 1 l s into sixth stitch; 2 c s, miss 2, 1 l s into third *, 2 c s, miss 2; 1 l s into third: repeat from * once more, and work 3 d c into first space; 1 d c, 2 l s, 1 d c into two next spaces; 1 d c, 3 l s, 1 d c into top space; 1 d c, 2 l s, 1 d c into two spaces down the other side; 3 d c into last space; s c the remaining two stitches for stalk.

Three of these leaves are required.

Heartsease Leaves.

20 c s, d c up fifteen of these; *, 6 c s, s c into last stitch but one; 1 d l s, 1 l s, 1 d c, 1 s c: repeat from * twice more; 1 d c into next stitch, 1 l s into next, 1 d l s into next; s c into top part of d l s, 1 l s into same stitch, 1 d c into next stitch on the other side, 1 s c into next; *, 1 d c into next; 1 l s into next, 1 d l s into next; s c into last part of d l s; 6 c s, s c into next stitch: repeat from * twice more; s c the remaining stitches for stalk.

Three heartsease leaves are required.

Rosebuds.

With dark green wool 6 c s, d c back, d c again, increasing four ti d c up again 5 stitche c s, s c back and along top stitches; 6 c s, s c and d c down the bud to centre of the lower par c s for stalk; fasten With crimson wool begi the first d c stitch along top stitches; turn the w d c back again; turn; in last d c; 1 d c, 2 l s, 1 l s c; fasten off. Work buds with crimson wool, two with pink wool.

Centre Flower.

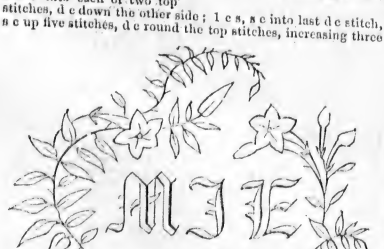
Three shades of split wool. With lightest sha c s, d c back six of these c s, d c up for the other s *, 1 c s, 1 d c; repeat * three times more, and down to the point of lea c s, 5 d c up again; 1 l s next *; 1 c s, 1 l s; rep from * six times more, d c down to end of l 1 c s, d c 7 up again; c s, 1 l s; repeat from round the top of leaf u seven remain on the ot side; d c these, finish wi c s, draw the wool throu fasten off. *Nine* light pet seven of the next shade, four of the darkest shade required; the last four au be worked without the round.

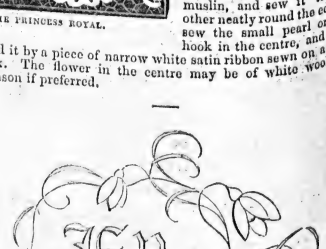
The cardboard, which for the foundation of the wat hook, must be four inc and a quarter in diame and covered with white sat then a cover for this is to worked in Raworth's cot No. 50. 6 c s, unite, w round this ring for abo twenty rounds, increas sufficiently to keep the w flat.

21st round.—5 c s, miss s c into fourth; repeat round.

22nd round.—S c up to t centre of 5 c s; *, 7 c s, into centre of next loop; repeat from * all round.

Five more rounds in t same manner, only 8 c s next round, 9 in next, 11 next, 12 in next, 13 in la S c up to centre of loop 13; 5 l s into same stitch; 5 c s, 5 l s into centre of ne loop; repeat from * round. Tack this on the circ of cardboard slightly at t edge; sew the nine pla petals, lightest shade, roun the centre, allowing room f the other two shades and th pearl hook inside; then se the two darker shades insid the lighter shade; arrange th small flowers round the edg according to illustration, tack ing them down in variou parts to keep them flat. Cove another circle of cardboar with white silk or glace muslin, and sew it to th other neatly round the edges sew the small pearl or gu hook in the centre, and sus pend it by a piece of narrow white satin ribbon sewn on at the back. The flower in the centre may be of white wool, or crimson if preferred.



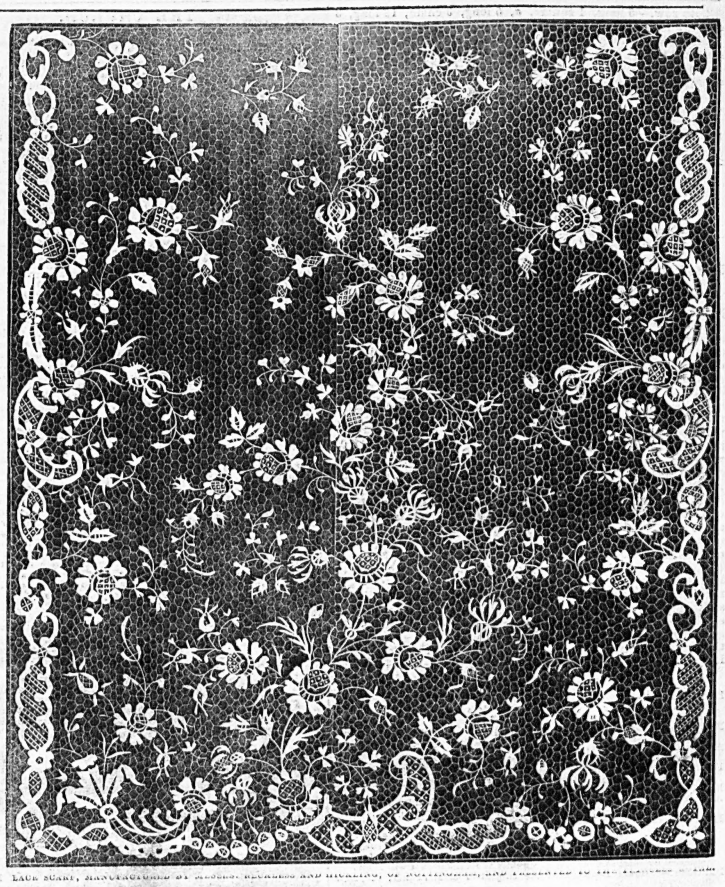


WINDOW BLIND.

Raworth's crochet thread No. 34.

Make a chain the length required for the width of the window, and work one row in close long stitch crochet; work the pattern in long stitch and the ground in squares formed by working 1 long, 3 chain, miss 3; in the succeeding rows the

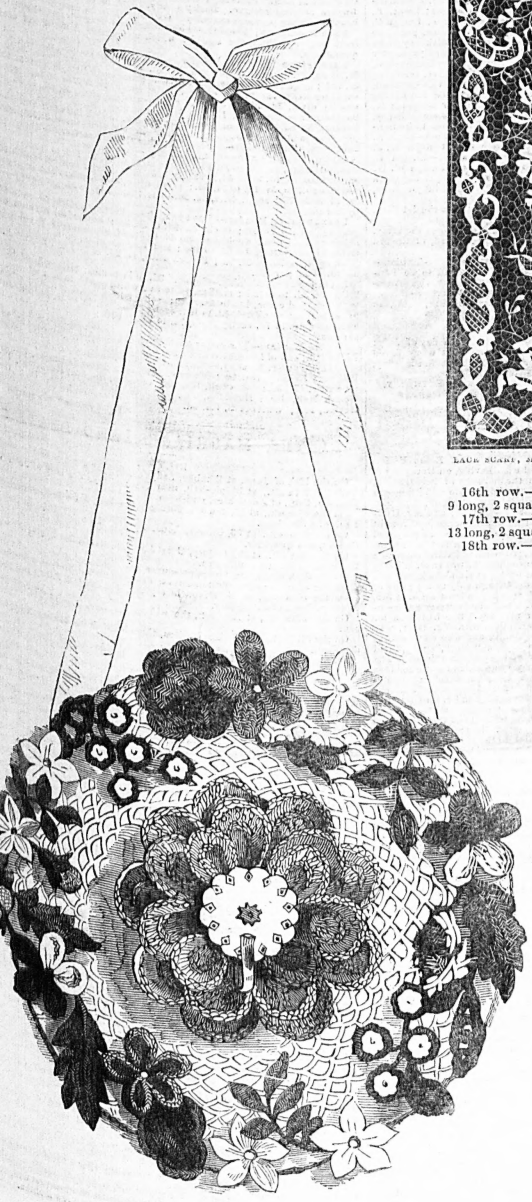
g stitch is worked above the long in previous row, and 3 chain stitches
fore those which go to form the pattern.
2nd row.—1 long, 3 chain, miss 3.
3rd row.—5 long, 3 chain, *a*, 9 long, 3 squares, 17 long, 6 squares;
peat from *a*.
3rd row.—5 long, 2 squares, *a*, 5 long, 1 square, 5 long, 3 squares,
long, 7 squares; repeat from *a*.
4th row.—5 long, 3 squares, *a*, 5 long, 6 squares, 5 long, 2 squares, 9
g, 2 squares; repeat from *a*.
5th row.—5 long, 4 squares, *a*, 5 long, 5 squares, 9 long, 1 square, 13
g, 2 squares; repeat from *a*.
6th row.—5 long, 4 squares, *a*, 5 long, 2 squares, 5 long, 1square, 5
g, 1 square, 5 long, 2 squares, 5 long, 2 squares; repeat from *a*.
7th row.—5 long, 3 squares, *a*, 13 long, 3 squares, 9 long, 5 squares;
eat from *a*.
8th row.—5 long, 4 squares, *a*, 5 long, 3 squares, 9 long, 1 square, 5
g, 1 square, 13 long, 3 squares; repeat from *a*.
9th row.—5 long, 3 squares, *a*, 5 long, 7 squares, 9 long, 5 squares;
eat from *a*.
10th row.—5 long, 3 squares, *a*, 5 long, 7 squares, 16 long, 3 squares;
eat from *a*.
11th row.—5 long, 5 squares, *a*, 5 long, 13 squares; repeat from *a*.
12th row.—5 long, 6 squares, *a*, 5 long, 13 squares; repeat from *a*.
13th row.—5 long, 3 squares, *a*, 9 long, 3 squares, 17 long, 4 squares;
eat from *a*.
14th row.—5 long, 6 squares, 9 long, 3 squares, 16 long, 4 squares;
eat from *a*.
15th row.—5 long, 8 squares, *a*, 5 long, 1 square, 5 long, 3 squares,
ng, 3 squares; repeat from *a*.



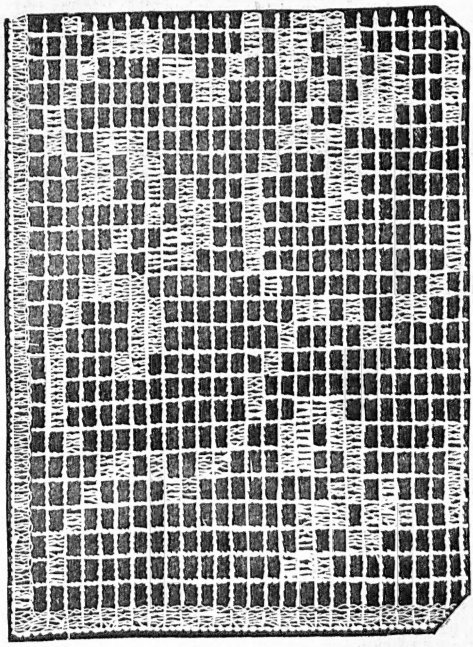
LACE SCARF, MANUFACTURED BY [illegible]

16th row.—5 long, 3 chain, 5 long, 2 squares, 9 long, 2 squares, 5 long, 6 squares; repeat from *a*.
17th row.—5 long, 3 chain, *a*, 13 long, 3 chain, 13 long, 2 squares, 5 long, 6 squares; repeat from *a*.
18th row.—5 long, 3 chain, *a*, 5 long, 3 chain, 5 long, 2 squares, 5 long, 2 squares, 5 long, 2 squares, 5 long, 1 square; repeat from *a*.

19th row.—5 long, 2 squares, *a*, 9 long, 3 chain, 9 long, 6 squares, 17 long, 2 squares; repeat from *a*.



WATCH-BOOK.



WINDOW-BLIND.

20th row.—5 long, 1 square, *a*, 5 long, 3 chain, 12 long, 3 chain, 9 long, 3 chain; repeat from *a*.

21st row.—5 long, 1 square, *a*, 9 long, 5 squares, 5 long, 7 squares; repeat from *a*.

22nd row.—5 long, 1 square, *a*, 13 long, 6 squares, 5 long, 7 squares; repeat from *a*.

23rd row.—5 long, 2 squares, *a*, 9 long, 6 squares, 5 long, 7 squares; repeat from *a*.

24th row.—5 long, 2 squares, *a*, 9 long, 8 squares, 5 long, 7 squares; repeat from *a*.

25th row.—5 long, 11 squares, *a*, 5 long, 16 squares; repeat from *a*.

Commence again at 3rd row.

EMBROIDERY.

NAME AND INITIAL LETTERS.

French working cotton 120, *or fine coloured embroidery cotton.* Work in raised satin or in tambour stitch.

DESCRIPTION OF LACE DRESSES MANUFACTURED FOR THE ROYAL PRINCESSES.

We feel the greatest pleasure in being enabled this week to present to the readers of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER an illustration which, we trust, will be doubly gratifying, whether considered in reference to its own intrinsic beauty or the peculiar interest attached to the object represented. We allude to the designs of some exquisite lace dresses and scarfs, which have just been prepared by order of her Majesty for the four young Princesses, by Messrs. Reckless and Hickling, of Nottingham. The pattern is similar to that of a dress and train recently manufactured by the above firm for her Majesty's own wear; and it consists of a very tasteful combination of the national emblems, the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock. These floral devices are interwoven in the pattern in a most novel and fanciful style, the grand difficulty of their adaptation to lacework being so ingeniously obviated that the effect of the whole is at once rich and light. For beauty of arrangement the design has rarely been equalled, and, with the groundwork, it presents a remarkable specimen of British taste and skill in this elegant department of manufacture. The dresses consist of double skirts, and the designs are embroidered on the finest Brussels net. The scarfs are of the same material, and the patterns of the ends precisely like the borders of the dresses. It may be mentioned that the middle part of the scarfs is not plain, but is filled up by sprigs and bouquets, the rose, thistle, and shamrock being repeated singly and in combination at equal intervals. It is highly gratifying to record this judicious and well-timed example of the royal patronage, and to look forward to the beneficial effect it must produce on our native manufactures.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LEILA shall have her requests attended to. The cotton in balls is superior to that on reels, and does not wash out as does the latter. In regard to the last inquiry, please to consult No. 122 of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

KATE S. L.—A design of the description required shall be prepared without delay. In regard to the lines alluded to, no—not being original.

ALICE.—The designs will be inserted.

A YOUNG MOTHER.—Attention will be given to the request.

F. S. H.—We should advise a few lines on the subject being addressed to the authoress, through the medium of the publisher.

MARY B.—Patterns shall be arranged.

A SCOTCH ADMIRER.—The articles alluded to would look extremely elegant in crochet, and patterns suitable for the purpose shall be prepared.

INITIAL LETTERS.—The supposition of Eliza is perfectly correct. The names and initial letters which appear are expressly prepared and inserted at the request of various correspondents; and, though unwilling to engross too much of the space allowed for the Work Table department, yet those requested by Eliza shall appear as speedily as arrangements will allow.

PANDORA.—Address inquiries on the subject to Mrs. Palmer, 120, New Bond-street, London.

FLORENCE AGNES.—The various designs alluded to shall be arranged.

294, Strand. MLLE. DUFOUR.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ON DITS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—On Saturday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, honoured the performances with his presence, and occupied her Majesty's box. Lady Augusta Cadogan, the Hon. Miss Mitford, the Baron Knesebeck, and Mr. Hutchinson were in attendance upon their Royal Highnesses. Her Majesty the Queen Adelaide's box was occupied by his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Countess of Jersey, Lady Clementina Villiers, the Viscount Curzon, Lord Forester, and Mr. Villiers. Amongst the visitors were his Grace the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Lady Rose Lovell and the Ladies Blanche and Henrietta Somerset, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Augusta Paulet, the Duke and Duchess of Leeds and Miss Lane Fox, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Anglesea, the Marquis of Donegal, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, &c. &c.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Among the visitors who honoured the performance at the Royal Italian Opera on Saturday evening were the Marquis of Westminster, the Marchioness of Westmeath and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Murray, the Earl of Belfast, Earl Compton, the Earl and Countess of Harrington, Earl Granville, Mr. and Lady Sophia Des Vœux, Viscount Exmouth, Viscount Mandeville, Viscount Maldon, Viscount and Viscountess Maidstone, Viscount and Viscountess Ebrington, Viscountess Newport, Mr. and Mrs. John Stanley, Viscount Clifden, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Lord George Gordon Lennox, Lady Rendlesham, the Hon. Miss Thellusson, Lady Frederick and Mr. Bentinck, Lady Mary Bentinck, Lady Brougham and Commodore Eden, Lord George Manners, Lord Ward, Lord Frederick Fitzroy, &c. &c.

PRESENTATION OF A GOLD MEDAL TO M. HECTOR BERLIOZ.—Messrs. Meyerbeer, Taylor, and Sax, in the name of a meeting of artists, last week presented a gold medal to M. Berlioz. The medal is of considerable value, and bears on one side the title of the works of M. Berlioz, and on the other this inscription:—"A Hector Berlioz, ses amis et admirateurs de Paris, 15th Juillet, 1849."

It is definitively settled that Mr. Anderson, the tragedian, is to be the lessee of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. He will commence his season on the 26th of December. Mr. G. Herbert Rodwell is to be his composer and musical director. The company will be a very strong one.

COLOSSEUM AND CYCLORAMA.—This exhibition has been crowded during the week; among the numerous visitors were the following distinguished parties:—Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Shelburne, Earl of Pembroke and party, Earl Fortescue, Bishop of Gloucester and family, Lady Lilford and family, Duke and Duchess De Guiche, Lady Fitz-Wygram and party, Lady Louisa Parker, Lord De Roos and party, Lord Sudeley and party, Lady M'Donnell, Lady Guernsey, Sir H. and Lady Pakenham and party, Colonel Sir H. F. Davie and party, Lady Beresford, Mr. Cobden, M.P., &c. &c.

THE CHURCH.

WHITEHALL. July 26.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., to be professor of modern history in the University of Cambridge, in the room of William Smyth, Esq., deceased.

SERMON IN BEHALF OF KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Sunday morning, a sermon on behalf of the funds of the above highly useful charity was preached at the church of St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A., professor of theology at King's College.

NEW CHURCH AT CLAY CROSS.—The Queen Dowager (observes the *Derbyshire Courier*) has, with her usual liberality, remitted the handsome sum of £20 to the Clay Crosss Church Building Fund.

BARTLOW.—THE CHURCH.—This unique and beautifully-proportioned little church (says the *Cambridgeshire Chronicle*) was reopened for divine service on Sunday last, having undergone repairs and improvements, in which good workmanship and liberality are evident. The most striking restorations are in the interior. For the unsightly pews, neat open benches have been substituted. The handsome arch into the round tower, which was blocked up under the mistaken notion of rendering the church warmer, has been reopened, and the edifice may now be seen as a whole in almost its original beauty. The new arrangements will increase the comfort of the congregation, and have given general satisfaction.

LONDON GAZETTE.

July 27.

WAR-OFFICE, July 27.—1st Regiment of Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon E. B. Sinclair to be assistant surgeon, vice Hoskin, who exchanges. 4th Foot—Captain H. Balguy, from the 6th Foot, to be captain, vice Bellingham, who exchanges. 6th Foot—Capt. W. Bellingham, from the 4th Foot, to be captain, vice Balguy, who exchanges. 13th Foot—Lieut. G. Wade to be captain, without purchase, vice Brevet Major Fenwick, deceased; Ensign E. Lynch to be lieutenant, vice Wade; Lieut. G. F. King to be adjutant, vice Wade. 26th Foot—Lieut. F. T. Lyster, from the 50th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Park, promoted. 38th Foot—Captain J. M. Nairne, from half-pay Unattached, to be captain, vice V. F. Story, who exchanges; Lieut. R. C. Sinclair to be captain, by purchase, vice Nairne, who retires; Ensign C. E. Johns to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sinclair; C. Edwards, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Johns. 48th Foot—Lieut. R. Blakeney, from the 75th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Fetherstonhaugh, appointed paymaster of the 59th Foot. 53rd Foot—Capt. J. T. Castieau, from half-pay Unattached, to be captain, vice Brevet Major C. F. Havelock, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Lieut. J. Shiffner to be captain, by purchase, vice Castieau, who retires. 62nd Foot—Ensign R. A. Wood to be superseded for having absented himself without leave. 69th Foot—Quartermaster Sergeant M. Clinton to be quartermaster, vice J. Hollis, who retires upon half-pay. 75th Foot—Lieut. R. C. Bamford, from half-pay of the 59th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Blakeney, appointed to the 48th Foot. 77th Foot—Capt. A. Rush, from half-pay Unattached, to be captain, vice Brevet Major W. J. Clerke, who exchanges, receiving the difference. 86th Foot—Ensign E. Leet to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ellison, who retires; Ensign W. H. Bennett, from the 46th Foot, to be ensign, vice Leet. Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Ensign H. G. A. Powell to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lloyd, appointed to the 7th Foot.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist.-Surg. W. T. Hoskin, M.D., from the 1st Foot, to be assistan -surgeon to the forces, vice Sinclair, who exchanges.

BREVET.—Capt. T. J. Castieau, of the 53rd Foot, to be major in the army.

MEMORANDUM.—The Christian names of Ensign Rainsford, of the 3rd West India Regiment, are "Henry James."

Commissions signed by Lords Lieutenant.—County of Mid-Lothian—Royal Mid-Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry: Cornet J. Drummond to be lieutenant, vice Dewar, resigned; J. Borthwick, gent., to be cornet, vice Drummond, promoted; J. Hope, gent., to be cornet. County of Inverness-shire—76th or Inverness-shire Regiment of Militia: Lonsdale Pounder, gent., to be lieutenant, vice Stalker, deceased.

July 31.

At the Court at Osborne-house, Isle of Wight, the 30th day of July: present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council: It was ordered by her Majesty in Council that Parliament be prorogued from Wednesday, the 1st of August, to Tuesday, the 9th of October next.

(Signed) WM. L. BATHURST.

LAW AND POLICE.

CHARGE OF MATRICIDE.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—SHREWSBURY, July 28.—(Before Mr. Baron Rolfe.) *Mercy Catherine Newton*, aged 30, was charged with having, on December 5, 1848, at the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, in the borough of Bridgenorth, killed and murdered Anne Newton, her mother. The mode of killing was laid in eight or nine different ways—strangulation, smothering, &c. Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Phillimore appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Huddlestone and Mr. R. Kettle for the prisoner. On the prisoner being brought to the bar, and the jury being about to be called, Mr. Huddlestone proposed to plead that the prisoner had been put on her trial at the last assizes for this offence, and that the jury had been discharged without having come to a verdict. The learned gentleman having put in the plea, it was read. Finally the trial proceeded in the ordinary course. At half-past six o'clock only one witness had been examined. The prisoner, who, though only thirty years of age, looks forty or more, was dressed in black suitably to her station in life, and conducted herself throughout the trial with singular firmness and composure, repeatedly making suggestions to her attorney. She had been for nine or ten years housekeeper to an elderly gentlemen, a Mr. Dyer, who lived in a house in Bridgenorth, called Severn-house, and who was so paralysed that he could not walk or speak, except to say, "Mary," "Ay," and "No." By his will he left her a little house and seventeen guineas. The deceased mother was 72 years of age, and was very quick and acute for that time of life, and was rather flighty. She was not—as a medical witness described her—insane; but at times she was much excited, and would say very unreasonable things. She had the interest of £500 settled on her for life; after her death the prisoner was to have £200 absolutely at once, and the interest of the remainder for life. For a long time before the death of the old woman she and the prisoner had not been on good terms. It was stated that the prisoner used to apply the most horrible epithets to the old woman, and was heard to wish her mother's legs cut off at the knees, and to say she knew she should come to hang for her mother. "She should never be happy so long as her mother was above ground." "When her mother was dead she would drive a stake through her heart," &c. She once threatened to cut off the top of the poor old woman's tongue with a razor, and in order to prevent this the other servant in the house was obliged to throw the razor into the river Severn, which flowed near. Our readers will, no doubt, recollect the particulars of the mysterious death of the poor old woman, who was strongly suspected to have been murdered by her daughter; but in consequence of some discrepancies in the evidence the jury, on two occasions, have not been able to arrive at a decision, the present being the second time of their discharge by the judge. It is supposed the prisoner will be put on her trial for the third time at the next assizes.

CHOLERA IN THE DEBTORS' PRISON.—AN INHUMAN CREDITOR.

WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT.—(Before D. C. Moylan, Esq., Judge.)—On an application being made on Tuesday for the commitment of a debtor for neglecting to pay an instalment, the Judge said, although anything like a public declaration of this kind, of declining for the present to enforce orders by imprisonment, may possibly have some injurious effect, yet it is, on the whole, better to announce my extreme reluctance to commit any man to a prison where human life is exposed to a fearful and unforeseen danger. It appears that the cholera has broken out in the prison to which debtors are committed from this court, and I feel that, if this fact were known to creditors, applications such as the present one would be rare whilst this scourge lasts. The application was then withdrawn.—After the lapse of a few moments, another person presented himself, and asked for the commitment of his debtor to prison for non-payment.—The Judge asked him if he was in court and heard what he (the judge) had said with reference to the cholera?—The reply was in the affirmative, and the application was repeated.—Then, said the Judge, I have no kind of hesitation in refusing your application; and I must add that I was little prepared for so signal and immediate a disappointment in the hopes I just now expressed, and the belief I entertained in men's humanity. Fortunately, however, for the interests of humanity, the judge has a discretionary power under the 99th section of the 10th Vic., c. 95, in matters of commitment, and I shall take upon myself to exercise that power now by refusing your application. [This person's name ought to be made public and notorious.]

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF FORGERY.

At Marlborough-street, on Saturday, Mr. *John Myers*, surgeon, of Upper Gordon-street, was brought before Mr. Hardwicke, for examination, charged by Count de Torri with having forged his name to an instrument purporting to be an agreement to pay a certain weekly amount for rent, &c.—Mr. Hardwicke said he was of opinion the charge of forgery was sustained by the evidence, and he must, therefore, send the case to a jury.—The prisoner was then fully committed.

AN UNPLEASANT MORNING CALL!

At Marylebone, on Saturday, *Andrew Carew O'Dwyer*, Esq., former member for Drogheda, and now residing at No. 12, Cockspur-street, w charged with having committed an assault on Richard Harvey, Esq., No. 42, Alsop terrace.—Mr. Harvey deposed that early on Saturday morni he was awoke by a great noise in his bedroom. On looking about, he sa two men armed with sticks. Mr. O'Dwyer was one of them. They desi him to get up instantly. He asked for what. They said they should ve soon let him know for what. He had no weapon of defence. They bulli him very much. He got up and put on his trousers. The defendant th desired him to sit down and write as he should dictate, or he would hors whip him. He did write as desired. He cannot recollect what it was, b thinks it was something derogatory to his character. Mr. O'Dwyer then p his hand on his face, and said, "Now consider yourself as struck." then shook the stick at him, and went away.—Mr. O'Dwyer admitted th he did touch his face, and said the words imputed to him, but declar he did not strike him.—The magistrate said that, if it were to be consider an assault, it was merely a constructive one. He should, therefore, bin Mr. O'Dwyer over, in his own recognizance, to keep the peace towards M Harvey for three months, and required one surety in £100 for the fulfilme of the same.—Dr. Costello, of Eyke-house, who had accompanied M O'Dwyer, instantly became the surety.—Mr. O'Dwyer was also required pay a fine of 1s., as also the costs.

MARKETS.

MONEY MARKET.—On Wednesday, the absence of many of the membe of the Stock Exchange caused a want of animation in the dealings in th English Funds, and Consols opened at a disadvantage. They were fir marked for money at $92\frac{5}{8}$, rose to $\frac{7}{8}$, then declined for a while to $92\frac{1}{2}$, an were last done at $92\frac{7}{8}$, being an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ on the opening price. F account there was less business done; the first and last transaction was $92\frac{3}{4}$, they having been done at $\frac{1}{8}$ less in the interval. They were marked f the close at $92\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$, both for money and account. On Wednesday an Thursday, Shares were very flat. On Thursday, Consols closed at $92\frac{5}{8}$ to 9 for money, and $92\frac{3}{4}$ to $92\frac{7}{8}$ for account.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—English wheat in moderate supply, and met slow sale at former currency; foreign, only in retail request. Indian corn. Buyers practise reserve. Barley steady. Rye 1s. lower. Malt, peas, an beans maintain previous currency. Oats are 6d. to 1s. dearer.

COVENT-GARDEN, Monday.—The market was heavily supplied with bo fruit and vegetables, the sale for which was active at about last week quotations.

SMITHFIELD, Monday.—Inferior beasts, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; second quality 3s. to 3s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime Scots, 3s. 8d. t 3s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d suckling ditto, 18s. to 26s. each; inferior sheep, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; coarse-woolled ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. Southdown wethers, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; large hogs, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; sma porkers, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; lamb, 4s. to 5s. per 8lb. to sink the offal; quarter-ol pigs, 16s. to 21s. each. Supply at market—Beasts, 3739; sheep, 31,270; calve 231; pigs, 235. Foreign—Beasts, 571; sheep, 2510; calves, 103.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday.—Inferior beef, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. middling ditto, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; prim small ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; veal, 3s. to 3s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. to 3s. 2d. middling ditto, 3s 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; large pork 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; small ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; lamb, 4s. to 5s. per stone of 8lb by the carcass.

LEADENHALL, Monday.—POULTRY, &c.—Turkey pullets, 5s. to 7s. 6d. goslings, 6s. to 7s. 6d.; fowls, 2s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.; capons, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 6d. chickens, 3s. to 4s.; ducklings, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; pigeons, 6d. to 10d. each Ostend fresh butter, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; and English ditto, 8s. to 12s. per 12lb. Irish eggs, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; French ditto, 4s. 9d. to 6s.; and English ditto 6s. 3d. to 7s. per 100.

BILLINGSGATE, Monday.—Salmon, 8d. to 1s. per lb.; turbots, 5s. 6d. to 8s. brills, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 2d.; codfish, 4s. to 8s.; whitings, 4d. to 8d.; lobsters, 8d to 2s. 6d., and crabs, 4d. to 2s. each; soles, 8d. to 2s. 6d. per pair; eels, 4d to 1s. per lb.; mackerel, 4d. to 10d. each; flounders, 1s. to 1s. 4d. per dozen haddocks, 4d. to 7d. each; skate, 7d. to 9d. per lb.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d per quart.

BREAD, Monday.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to $7\frac{1}{2}$d., and of household ditto, 5d. to $6\frac{1}{2}$d., per 4lb. loaf.

COAL MARKET, Monday.—Hetton, 15s. 9d.; Jonassohn's, 15s.; Lambton 16s. 9d.; Lumley, 15s. 6d.; Morrison, 15s. 6d.; Russell's Hetton, 16s. 9d. Stewart's, 17s. 3d.; Whitwell, 15s. 9d.; Caradoc, 16s. 3d.; Hartlepool, 17s. Heugh Hall, 16s.; Haselden, 15s.; South Hartlepool, 16s. 3d.; Wes Hetton, 16s.; Whitworth, 13s. 6d.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th of June, at Bombay, Lady Yardley, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at Ripple-hall, near Tewkesbury, the lady of John W Empson, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

On the 28th ult., at Melton Woodbridge, the lady of John Richard Wood Esq., of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at 33, Charter-house-square, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Calvert, of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at the rectory, Great Munden, Herts, the lady of the Rev H. Dawson, of a son, still-born.

On the 30th ult., at 58, Lowndes-square, the Countess of March, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at 26, Bolton-street, Viscountess Stopford, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at 41, Devonshire-place, the lady of Philip Augustus Browne, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Alnwick, the wife of the Rev, Charles Charton, of a son.

On the 31st ult., at Ashville, Chelsea, the wife of John Boulger, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 31st ult., Mrs. Leon Solomon, of 11, Maddox-street, Bond-street, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th of June, at Madras, the Hon. Sir William Westbrooke Burton, Kt., one of the judges of the Supreme Court, to Maria Alphonsine, third daughter of the late John Beatty West, Esq., M.P. for Dublin.

On the 31st ult., at Chertsey, Surrey, by the Rev. William Giffard, rector of Weybridge, Vandeleur B. Crake, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, second son of William Crake, Esq., of Stanhope-street, Hyde-park-gardens, and of Hastings, to Louisa Frances, eldest daughter of the late William Browne, Esq., of the Bury, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex.

On the 31st ult., at Lee, by the Rev. Ralph Price, rector of Lyminge, Edmund Charles Currey, Esq, of Doctors'-commons and Blackheath-park, to Mary Rosa, eldest daughter of the late Philip Charles Moore, Esq., of Doctors'-commons.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd of June last, at Bellicara, Madras, in his 17th year, whilst doing duty with the 2nd Native Infantry, Shipley Ashton Warner, son of Charles Warner, Esq., her Majesty's attorney-general at Trinidad, and great grandson of the late General Sir Charles Shipley.

On the 22nd of June last, at Chestnut-house, Kentish-town, Euphemia, the wife of R. B. Richmond, M.D., in the 39th year of her age. She was the youngest daughter of Major Charles Macpherson, late barrackmaster-general for Scotland. She lived respected and beloved, and died deeply regretted.

On the 8th ult., at Quebec, Mr. John Wilson, the vocalist.

On the 27th ult., after a few hours' illness, at the residence of her brother, Edward Collins, Esq., Richmond, Surrey, Elizabeth, widow of Harry Court Amiel, Esq.

On the 28th ult., at his residence, Court-lodge, Gillingham, Kent, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Melville Glenie, late of the 60th Royal Rifles, in his 63rd year.

On the 28th ult., at Torquay, Caroline, daughter of the late Charles Page, Esq., of Oporto, aged 68.

On the 29th ult., at his house in Berkeley-square, in the 67th year of his age, of Asiatic cholera, James Bandinel, Esq., formerly of the Foreign-office.

On the 29th ult., at Lower Sydenham, in her 35th year, Jane, the devoted and regretted wife of Dr. Lever, M.D., of Wellington-street, London-bridge.

On the 29th ult., at Langley, in the county of Derby, Mary, the wife of Godfrey Meynell, Esq.

On the 30th ult., after a few days' illness, to the inexpressible grief of her husband and children, and regretted by a numerous circle of friends, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. John Rigg, of 39, Brompton-row, and 22, Old Bond-street.

On the 30th ult., at Carr's Hill-house, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 60, Katharine Henrietta, widow of the late William John Charlton, Esq., of Hesleyside, Northumberland.

On the 1st inst., at his house, Grosvenor-street, Edward Christopher Dowdeswell, D.D., canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and rector of Stanford Rivers, Essex, in his 86th year.

On the 2nd inst., in his 80th year, William Joseph Dennison, Esq., M.P. for Surrey. His demise took place at No. 90, Pall-mall.

Richard Godson, Esq., Q.C., M.P. for Kidderminster. The deceased was one of the benchers of Lincoln's-inn.

LADY ANNABELLA ACHESON.—We regret to learn that the above lady expired last week, after a short illness. The deceased was youngest daughter of the late Earl of Gosford, whom she has survived only a few months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES are respectfully informed by Mr. and Mrs. DOBSON, their Warehouse is now well supplied with every Fashionable Article of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING adapted for SUMMER USE. They desire especially to solicit orders, per post, for BRAIDED FROCKS and PELISSES, in plain and printed Satteen; FRENCH LLAMA, FRENCH MERINO, and other Goods, all made in the very best taste.

The WHITE SATTEEN and INDIA DIMITY PELISSES for INFANTS under Two Years of Age, neatly Robed, are 5s. 6d. each; Ditto, Braided, 6s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. PRINTED DE-LAINE PELISSES, Small Patterns, 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. —none higher. PLAIN and EMBROIDERED PINAFORES, in HOLLAND and DIAPER, commencing at ONE SHILLING each. HOLLAND BLOUSES, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. each. INFANTS' DRAWN SILK BONNETS, 4s. 6d.; QUILTED or DRAWN SATIN DITTO, 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. COLOURED or WHITE HOODS, Braided, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and so on.

As usual, the LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS, Fast Colours, are 5s. 6d. each; Inferior Ditto, 3s. 10½d.—Be good enough to enclose one stamp for the Catalogue of Baby Linen, Ladies' Outfits, &c.

Please preserve the address,

JAMES DOBSON, 127, HIGH-STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

THE newly-discovered Mode of Drawing. SPECIMENS of this original and rapid mode of SKETCHING from NATURE may be seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 26, Orchard-street, Portman-square. The materials or a prospectus are supplied on application to Mr. WALKER, who has had the honour to instruct many of the Royal Academicians and the nobility and gentry.

THE Liverpool and London Fire and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Offices—8, Water-street, Liverpool; 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house; and 28, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London.

This Institution is empowered by special acts of Parliament; has a subscribed capital of £1,500,000; surplus funds of £164,960, besides the accumulated life premiums; and the liability of its proprietors is unlimited. Its system of life business is peculiarly adapted for persons who prefer certainty to speculation, and the bonuses guaranteed will bear comparison with those actually declared by other companies.

Fire insurances on the usual terms of established offices.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.
BENJ. HENDERSON, Resident Secretary in London.

BY her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—Important to Ladies and Gentlemen.—A. BOURA, French Dyer and Scourer (de Paris), 31, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, London, the original Importer and Improver of the Steam Process for Cleaning Silk, Satin, Poplin Merino, Mousseline de Laine, and Chalis Dresses, without unpicking. Every description of Silk, Waistcoat, Trousers, Coat, Cravat, Gloves, Parasol, Shawl, Merino, Cachmere, Embroidery, Blonde, Gauze, Crape, Velvet, Curtain, Furniture, Carpet, &c., Cleaned and Dyed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.—Shawl Ground or Centre Dyed Black, without injuring the border. Spots of Grease, Oil, Wax, &c., taken out of any article of Silk, Satin, Poplin, Velvet, and every other material, without cleaning the whole.—No connection with any other house.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, AND OTHER WOOLLENS.

MEESAM'S Carpet Soap instantly restores the Colours, removes Spots and Stains, and so completely cleanses, that after many years' wear they look almost equal to new, BY WASHING ONLY, and at the trifling expense of less than One Penny per yard.

For cleansing Paint, and for general purposes, it is not to be equalled, as it will not, in the slightest degree, injure the most delicate colours.

Sold in jars, with directions, at 1s. 6d. per lb. (jars included). To be had of all respectable Grocers and Oilmen; or, at the Manufactory, Nos. 1 and 2, Kennington-lane, London.

RELFE'S Homœopathic Cocoa, improved by the Desiccating Company's process (Davison and Symington, Patentees), on a perfectly novel plan, the nut being roasted by hot air, thereby preserving the fine flavour and highly nutritive quality of the cocoa in its fullest extent, and effectually eradicating all those grosser oily particles which have rendered the use of it objectionable to persons of weak digestion. The purity and superiority of this most extraordinary preparation have already secured for it a most extensive and increasing sale among the homœopathic public, being strongly recommended by the most eminent of the faculty to persons of delicate health, as far superior to any yet offered to those who desire an economical and agreeable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea table.

Prepared and sold by J. D. BROWNING, Successor to John Relfe, No. 4, Gracechurch-street.

SASSAFRAS Chocolate.—La Dr. De MOTTE'S NUTRITIVE, HEALTH-RESTORING AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the Nuts of the Sassafras Tree, and Sold by the Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

This Chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras Root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

NOTICE.—WENHAM LAKE ICE SUPERSEDED.
BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

MASTERS and CO.'S Patent Sherry Cobbler FREEZING and COOLING JUG.—By this Patent Jug, Spring Water is congealed into the purest Ice, on the table or sideboard, for Sherry Cobblers, &c., in five minutes, at the cost of 2d. The Public are respectfully invited to see the process of this extraordinary and useful invention, as actually BOILING WATER CAN BE CONVERTED INTO ICE, without the aid of Ice!

Patentees of the Freezing Machines (by which 20 to 100 quarts of Dessert Ice can be made in a few minutes, and Rock Ice at the same time, and Wine cooled), Cooling Decanters, Refrigerators, Butter Coolers, and Percolators. By this last mentioned article, a bottle of wine, &c., can be cooled in a minute without ice, for one halfpenny.

Masters and Co.'s Improved Apparatus for making pure Soda Water, Lemonade, Nectar, and all Aërated Waters. This apparatus needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Price 30s.

Masters and Co., Patentees, 294, Regent-street; and 7, Mansion-house-street, City.

Also, by Royal Letters Patent, MASTERS and CO.'S PATENT ROTARY BUFF KNIFE-CLEANER, which will clean and polish, equal to new, twelve knives in one minute, without noise or dust.

The various processes shown at Masters and Co.'s Showrooms, 294, Regent-street, and 7, Mansion-house-street, City; and may also be seen at the Royal Botanic and Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park; the Colosseum; and the Polytechnic Institution Regent-street.

294, Regent-street; and 7, Mansion-house-street, City.

CHOLERA prevented.—The Use of EFFERVESCING SALINES in this awful Disease has been attended with the most successful results. The form of PYRETIC SALTS, as containing the Salts common to the Blood when in a healthy state, is recommended; and by Dr. Marsden, late Physician of the Cholera Hospital, it has been used even in the last stage with the happiest effects. The Proprietor of them is Mr. LAMPLOUGH, 88, Snow-hill, London; but they may be had through all Medicine Agents.

HOLLOWAY'S Pills.—An established Fact that HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are a certain Cure for Dropsy.—Mrs. Jane Thomas, housekeeper to a nobleman, residing in the West-end, had been predisposed for years to this insidious disease; and, although she had received the best advice from the most skilful of the faculty, yet all their efforts proved fruitless in checking its baneful effects on her constitution, which appeared rapidly declining. In this hopeless state she commenced taking Holloway's Pills, and, to the utter astonishment of herself and all the family, this wonderful Medicine has effected a perfect cure. Females at the meridian of life should always have recourse to these invaluable pills.

Sold by all Druggists; and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

THOSE about to Marry should obtain my BOOK of ESTIMATES, with Designs, sent postage free, where they will see that a four-roomed cottage is comfortably furnished for 23 guineas; a six-roomed house, completely and neatly, for £70; an eight-roomed house, with many elegancies and substantially, for £140; a mansion of 14 rooms, furnished with that style of elegance, beauty, and durability, for which the house has obtained so large a share of public patronage, for 350 guineas. A single room or a single article at the same moderate charges. To country residents, all goods delivered in any part of the kingdom, carriage free.

At SMITH'S Cabinet, Bedding, and Upholstery Warerooms, 28, Bagnigge wells-road, next door to Clerkenwell Police Court.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE Bazaar.—Economy combined with elegance in House Furnishing.—Parties desirous of having their houses handsomely and, at the same time, economically furnished, are recommended to inspect Messrs. LEWIN, CRAUCOUR, and CO.'S superb and well-seasoned stock of Cabinet Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, and Upholstery, their establishment being predominant over all other houses for elegance combined with durability. Written warranties given, and every article marked in plain figures. No charge for packing. Country customers will reap great advantages by purchasing at this establishment. Books of Estimates may be had, post free, on application.—Note the address—Lewin, Craucour, and Co., 7, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge, seven doors west of Sloane-street.

SUPERIOR Cabinet Furniture, fashionable UPHOLSTERY, CARPETS, and BEDDING, manufactured by first-rate Workmen.—Messrs. SMITH, SON, and CO., Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, Albion House, Pimlico, respectfully invite the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy to inspect the large Stock of well-seasoned Furniture in their extensive Premises, containing twenty-five shops and warehouses, which are the largest and most complete in the metropolis. Every article is marked in plain figures, so that persons can make their own estimates at one-half the usual prices. The Carpet stock is well worthy attention. Rich Tapestry Brussels Carpets at 3s. 3d. per yard A large stock of choice ell-wide Chintzes, French patterns, 4½d. and 6d. per yard. Established 36 years. Estimates given gratuitously.

ECONOMY! Economy!—All Families who want really SUBSTANTIAL GOODS, at a moderate price, before deciding elsewhere, should inspect the immense and well-selected STOCK at JOHN MAPLE'S GENERAL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT. They will find it contains DRAPERY, CARPETS, FURNITURE, and BEDDING—in fact, every article persons furnishing can require. The advantages thus offered to purchasers are great; much trouble is saved, and the variety of Goods is the means of making transactions of that importance which alone enables the Proprietor to carry out effectually his established principle of SMALL PROFITS.

	£	s.	d.	
500 pieces of rich Furniture Chintz	0	0	2½	per yd.
200 pieces of rich Tabaret stripe ditto	0	0	3¾	worth 6d
Washing Damasks, an endless variety	0	0	6¾	
Very rich Indian Damasks, for Drawing-room Curtains	0	0	10½	
French Damasks, with silk stripes	0	1	9½	
Rich Silk Tabarets	0	1	9	
300 French Damask Washing Table-covers, very handsome, 2 yards square, any colour	0	12	6	
Good Brussels Carpets . . 2s. 3d. to	0	2	6	
Very best ditto ditto . . 3s. 0d. to	0	3	9	
Tapestry and Velvet Pile	0	3	8	
BLANKETS, QUILTS, AND COUNTERPANES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.				
Mahogany Four-post Bedstead £1. 14s. to	2	2	0	
Handsome ditto, with Cornice Rings, complete	2	15	0	
Very superior ditto, with large handsome Mahogany Posts	4	4	0	
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Bedding to correspond - Mattresses from	0	6	0	each
Solid Top Mahogany Loo Tables £1. 5s. to	4	0	0	
Rosewood ditto . . £2. 10s. to	6	0	0	
Solid Mahogany Dining-room Chairs 10s. to	0	15	0	each
Solid Rosewood ditto, warranted . 15s. to	1	5	0	each
Set of Eight Mahogany Chairs, covered in Hair Cloth	3	15	0	
AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF TOILET AND CHIMNEY GLASSES.				
Handsome Gilt Chimney-glasses, with Carved Wood Frames, size of plate 36 in. by 24 in.	2	16	0	
Ditto, handsome Frames, 31 in. by 40 in.	3	18	6	
Ditto, with very rich Frames, 40 in. by 50 in.	8	0	0	

Every article requisite for furnishing any class of House equally cheap.

Note well the Address—JOHN MAPLES, 145, 146, 147, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, and No. 1, TOTTENHAM-PLACE, ten doors from the New-road.—Established eight years.

A House of any class furnished in Three Days.

JOSEPH LOADER, Furniture and Looking-Glass Manufacturer, 23, Pavement, Finsbury.—The extensive celebrity of Joseph Loader's Establishment for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstery Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his stock that whatever they may select will be of the most approved fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment suitable to the decoration of the Dining and Drawing Room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Piers, and Chimney Glasses, Cheffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegancies of household economy. Also Self-Acting Reclining Chairs and Couches, suitable for the ease and comfort of an invalid, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

J. L. also begs leave to call attention to his Patent Airtight Bedsteps, &c., as designed by him, which render the emission of any noxious effluvia an utter impossibility. They are warranted fully effective as the most expensive Commodes. Price £1. 15s.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained on application by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability. PRESENT TARIFF.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Solid Rosewood Chairs, French polished	0	15	0	each to	1	2	0
Sets of eight Mahogany ditto	4	4	0	—	4	10	0
Sets of eight Mahogany Trafalgar	4	16	0	—	5	10	0
Gondola Easy Chairs (in leather)	1	8	0	—	1	16	0
Langham Easy Chairs, spring stuffed	1	1	0	—	1	8	0
Reclining Easy Chairs, in leather, spring stuffed	2	0	0	—	3	5	0
Patent Reclining Chairs, with leg-rest, stuffed all hair, morocco leather, on patent castors	6	0	0	—			
Mahogany Lounging Chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors	3	4	0	—	8	10	0
					3	10	0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2	15	0	—	3	15	0
Mahogany Loo Tables, French polished	2	11	0	—	2	14	0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3	10	0	—	4	8	0
Rosewood Cheffoniers, with carved back, marble tops, three feet carved	3	5	0	—	3	10	0
Four-feet carved Mahogany Sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets, and trays complete, French polished	4	12	0	—	5	15	6
Mahogany Dining Tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors	3	12	6	—	5	5	0
Mahogany Bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sacking or lath bottom, polished	4	0	0	—	4	15	0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round	6	6	0	—	7	15	6
Three feet six inch Elliptic Wash-stands, marble tops	2	12	6	—	3	12	6
Dressing Tables en suite	2	5	0	—	2	11	0
Winged Wardrobes, with drawers in centres	8	10	0	—	15	0	0
Three-feet Mahogany or Japanned Chest of Drawers	1	5	0	—	1	15	0
Chamber Chairs, with cane or willow seats	0	3	0	—	0	5	0
Chimney Glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 inches	2	1	0	—	3	17	0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 feet 6 inches	0	16	6	—	0	17	6

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JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

FENNING'S Cholera Mixture.—All have been saved who have taken it, not one failure. A dose taken twice a week will prevent an attack. Every family should for safety keep a bottle ready in the house. It is the only remedy. Sold at the Broadway, Hammersmith; Collins, 54, Piccadilly; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Kingsford, Kensington; and all respectable Chemists in town and country, in bottles, protected by Government stamp and with full directions, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 8s., and £1. 1s., gallon size, for ships' crews, charities, &c.

MR. E. ALBERT, Surgeon-Dentist and AURIST, may be consulted daily from Ten to Six. His system combines the latest improvements and economy. The Single Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, £5; stopping, 2s. 6d. The VOICE CONDUCTOR, 21s. per pair.

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TEETH.—Mr. Thomas, 38, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square (late principal assistant and designer to Mr. Moggridge, Dentist to the Royal Family), supplies his new ARTIFICIAL TEETH, highly recommended by the Faculty, being placed without pain on the most tender gums, rendering the extraction of old stumps unnecessary. Mr. Thomas will guarantee comfort in mastication and a pure articulation. For a single Artificial Tooth, 3s. 6d; a complete set, £3. 15s. Irregularities of Children's teeth rectified, and every branch connected with mechanical dentistry at one-third the usual charge.—N.B. No waiting. Attendance from ten to five. Consultation free.

MR. GAVIN, Dentist, begs to inform his Patients and the Public that he has Removed from Torrington-street, Russell-square, to No. 33, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND, where he continues so successfully to perform every operation connected with the Teeth, at his usual moderate charges.

A single beautiful Mineral Tooth, which will never change colour, from 5s.

A complete Set ditto, Five Guineas.

By his method they are perfectly and painlessly fixed in the mouth, and the extraction of roots is rendered unnecessary. Mr. G. so guarantees the strength and durability of all Teeth supplied by him that, under any circumstances, no charge is made in the improbable event of their becoming deranged.

TOOTHACHE permanently Cured by using BRANDE'S ENAMEL for filling decaying Teeth, and rendering them sound and painless. Price 1s. Enough for several Teeth. The only substance approved by the medical faculty, as being unattended with pain or danger, and the good effects of which are permanent.

Sold by all Chemists in the United Kingdom. Twenty really authorized Testimonials accompany each box, with full directions for use. Sent free, by return of post, by J. WILLIS, 24, EAST TEMPLE CHAMBERS, WHITEFRIARS, FLEET-STREET London, in return for thirteen penny stamps.

CAUTION.—The great success of this preparation has induced numerous unskilful persons to produce spurious imitations, and to copy BRANDE'S ENAMEL Advertisements. It is needful, therefore, to guard against such impositions, by seeing that the name of JOHN WILLIS accompanies each packet.

WHITE TEETH AND FRAGRANT BREATH!!

LISTON'S ALBI-FACIENT, DENTIFRICE,

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. LISTON & CO., SURGEON DENTISTS,
35, TAVISTOCK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN,
AND
15, SHERBOURNE-LANE, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY
IN JARS AT 1s. AND 2s. EACH.

"Good teeth are indispensable to comfort and appearance, health, and longevity."

After the use of this Dentifrice for a few weeks the teeth, however previously neglected, assume a perfect whiteness. As a preventive to decay and toothache it is most efficacious; and its antiseptic and grateful aromatic qualities impart a delightful fragrance,—substituting, for the discomfort of a bad breath, a luxurious feeling to oneself, as well as removing the annoyance arising from a consciousness of being offensive to others.

Sold by Messrs. Barclay and Sons; Berens and Blumburg, St. Paul's-churchyard; Low, 350, Strand; Rossi, 254, Regent-street; Hassell, St. Paul's-churchyard; Daviss, 49, Strand; Wright, Minories; Messrs. Payne and Son, 16 and 17, High Holborn; and may be had through all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the Kingdom.

N.B.—Should any difficulty occur in procuring the Dentifrice, a communication, prepaid, addressed to the Proprietors, will meet with prompt attention.

W. T. COOPER'S Antiseptic Carnation TOOTH-PASTE possesses in an extraordinary degree the power of cleansing, polishing, and whitening the Teeth, however discoloured they may be by sickness or neglect. Being composed entirely of astringent and tonic vegetable substances, it preserves the enamel, strengthens the gums, and completely eradicates the scurvy. Its antiseptic properties render it particularly adapted for correcting any unpleasant effluvia that arises from carious or decayed teeth; and its grateful aromatic quality imparts a pleasant fragrance to the breath. But what has considerably enhanced its value is its peculiar power of allaying all irritation in and swelling of the gums, preventing the painful paroxysms of the Toothache, and frequently rendering extraction unnecessary.

Prepared only by William T. Cooper, Chemist, 26, Oxford-street, near Rathbone-place; and sold by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street. In pots, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

IMPROVED TOOTH-BRUSHES, CONSTRUCTED ON A NEW PRINCIPLE, WHICH RENDERS IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE BRISTLES TO COME OUT. The very imperfect manner in which Tooth-brushes have hitherto been made, and the numerous complaints of the disagreeable and annoying circumstance of the bristles coming out in using them, have been the means of drawing WILLIAM T. COOPER'S particular attention to their construction. In conjunction with a first-rate workman, W. T. C. has succeeded in manufacturing, on an entirely new principle, a Tooth-brush in which no bristles are used except those of the finest quality, and, by a greatly improved method of fixing them in the head of the brush, any displacement is rendered impossible. These Improved Brushes possess the advantages of being much lighter in substance, and, from their peculiar shape, are more comfortable, as well as more efficacious in application, than Tooth-brushes in general use.

26, Oxford-street (opposite Soho-square).

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DIXON'S Antibilious Pills.—No Medicine ever offered to the public has met with such general approval as DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For the last FIFTY YEARS they have been considered a safe and effectual remedy for complaints arising from affections of the Liver and Stomach, viz., Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Flatulency, Spasms, Costiveness, and the disorders caused from the want of a proper secretion of bile. They are well calculated for those persons and elderly people who are obliged constantly to take some medicine in order to assist the action of the bowels, as they contain no drastic ingredients, and their repeated use does not lessen their efficacy, or weaken the stomach; they have a peculiar effect in relieving Headache, and all disagreeable symptoms which arise from too much wine, or any excess of the table. As a medicine in warm climates, where bilious complaints are so frequent and alarming, they are an invaluable remedy, and strongly recommended to persons who travel, as they retain their efficacy for some years. The proprietors of this excellent preparation, in consequence of repeated applications, have been induced to offer a ONE-SHILLING BOX, which is sold wholesale and retail, with the former sizes, at their new Establishment, 24, Conduit-street, Regent-street (none are genuine which have not George Dixon engraved on the Government Stamp, sealed with his arms); and wholesale by Messrs. Butler and Harding, Cheapside; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Newbery and Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Drew and Co., Bush-lane, Cannon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Willoughby and Co., Bishopsgate-street; Dietrichstein and Hannay, Oxford-street; in Dublin by Messrs. Butler and Co., Sackville-street; in Edinburgh by Messrs. Raines and Co.; and retail by all dealers in patent Medicines.

FROM H. Browne, Esq., Surgeon to her Majesty and the Royal Family, Windsor:—

"I have had several very painful Corns removed from my feet by Mr. Rendall, without any pain, and confidently recommend him to those suffering from corns or bunions; his peculiar method of extracting corns has procured for him great success in the royal establishment. "H. BROWNE. March 1, 1849."

From the Right Hon. Lord Wiltshire, Regent's-park, London:—

"Mr. Rendall has extracted a soft corn from a member of my family without giving any pain."

From the Right Hon. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence:—

"Mr. Rendall has extracted three corns from my feet with great dexterity. "A. FITZCLARENCE."

From the Right Hon. Lord Poulett:—

"Mr. Rendall removed several corns from my feet in 1836. I have not had any pain in the part since.—POULETT. March, 1847."

Terms, 2s. 6d. to 5s. Instantaneous Cure for Corns, Bunions, Defective Nails, &c., performed in two minutes by Mr. RENDALL, an experienced practitioner, without cutting or causing the slightest pain. Residence, 68, Quadrant, Regent-street, London.

N.B.—The patient may receive the corn with its numerous roots; and their medical adviser may witness the extraction, which gives immediate relief. Terms, 2s. 6d. to 5s.

TO the Ladies.—The powerful influence of the sun on the skin at this period of the year calls for increased attention in preserving its delicacy and beauty. The most pleasing and effectual specific for this desirable object is ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, so deservedly established in royal and public favour and estimation. Its application neutralizes the effects of atmosphere, and induces that healthy action of the microscopic vessels of the skin, by which its delicacy and beauty are so essentially promoted. Freckles, Tan, Spots, Pimples, and Discolorations fly before the application of the KALYDOR, and give place to a healthy smoothness and transparency of complexion. Ladies travelling or taking outdoor exercise will find it to diffuse a grateful and refreshing feeling. In cases of Sunburn, or Stings of Insects, its virtues have long been acknowledged.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

*** It is necessary on purchasing to see that the words "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the wrapper, as Spurious Imitations are abroad.

LIQUID BLOOM OF ROSES.

THE Roseate Bloom of Health can in all cases be permanently ensured by the use of the above perfectly innocent and wonderful Liquid Extract, obtained from that Queen of the Flower-garden—the Rose—as prepared by F. PEARS, who has received innumerable testimonials from Ladies of the highest rank, of its invaluable and innocent properties. It imparts a most exquisite tint, which is not destroyed either by change of air or by perspiration, even when wiped with the handkerchief, and is, therefore, invaluable to those frequenting public and private assemblies. This article has now been in use by the fashionable world upwards of thirty years, and is the sole property of F. PEARS, Perfumer, and Inventor of the Transparent Soap; and may be had of the leading Perfumers in Town and Country, and also at his Purified Soap and Perfumery Warehouse, 91, Great Russell-street, near the British Museum. Price 3s. 6d per bottle.

*** PEARS'S LIQUID BLOOM OF ROSES and his celebrated BLANC DE PERL EN LIQUIDE, for imparting a delicate white tint to the hands, arms, neck, &c., are invaluable to all who value personal beauty. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle; by post, extra.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

J. ROBINSON begs leave to intimate to the Ladies the importance of having their Hair regularly Cut and Parted; for, by allowing the hair to remain a length of time in the same parting, the friction of the bonnet or cap destroys the parting, and renders the head partially bald. J. R. can assure those Ladies that may honour him with a visit that the strictest attention shall be paid to their hair, as he is generally present to see that satisfaction is given; and also to inform them that, when their hair is coming out, his VEGETABLE EXTRACT and MEDICATED MEXICAN BALM will effectually stop it; and he is so convinced of its efficacy that, if it fails in the above, no charge will be made.

J. ROBINSON, HAIR-CUTTER AND PERFUMER TO THE ROYAL FAMILY, 48, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly.—Ladies wishing their hair dressed for Court will please to give their orders the day previous.

N.B. A bottle of the MEDICATED MEXICAN BALM or EXTRACT will be forwarded to any part of the kingdom on receipt of 4s.

JONES'S Patent Flour.—An invaluable article for family use, producing bread by the mere addition of cold water.

The PATENT FLOUR is, in point of economy, very much cheaper than any other. In making pastry, puddings, or cakes of any kind, one-half of the butter may be saved; and for many articles in which eggs are used they may be dispensed with altogether.

JONES'S PATENT PURE WHEATEN MEAL for BROWN BREAD is prepared in the same way. The wheaten meal is one-half more valuable for fulfilling all the purposes of nutrition than fine flour.

BLACKMORE and BROOKE, 141 and 142, Old-street, St. Luke's, sole Licensees for London and district, have appointed Agents for the sale of the Patent Flour in all the leading thoroughfares of the Metropolis and adjacent districts.

BEDS, Feathers, Beds.—Mattresses, Palliasses, Bedsteads, Bed Ticks, Flock Beds, Flocks. Seasoned Feathers (Poultry), 8d. per lb.; Prime Goose ditto, 1s.; White Goose, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb. Bed Ticks, 1s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Ready-made FEATHER BEDS, warranted fit for immediate use, a choice of 100, all sizes, according to weight and quality, from 15s. each to £3. 10s Dantzic, half down, bordered and welted, in best linen ticks, 5 feet by 6 feet 6 inches, £4. 10s. Horsehair, wool, spring, alva marina, and flock Mattresses. Palliasses of every kind, and Bedsteads of every description. Flock Beds, 2s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Wool Beds, 5s. to 10s. Old Beds purified by steam and redressed, 5s. each. Mattresses remade.

DAVID TIMOTHY'S old-established Manufactory, 31, Barbican, corner of Redcross-street, City.

No connection with any other house.

BALDNESS, WEAK OR GREY HAIR EFFECTUALLY CURED.

MISS COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London, respectfully solicits ONE TRIAL ONLY of her celebrated PARISIAN POMMADE, for quickly restoring lost hair, strengthening weak hair, and checking greyness, from whatever cause. It has never been known to fail, and will be forwarded free to any address on receipt of 2s., or stamps.

Miss Young, Truro, writes:—"It has quite restored mine, which I had thought impossible, and I shall never be without some by me."

Mr. Bull, Brill, says:—"It is the only one that has had the desired effect."

Dr. Erasmus Wilson—"It is vastly superior to all the clumsy compounds now sold under various titles and pretences."

1000 pots sold weekly!!!

BAVARIAN Hair Restorative, and sure Preventive against the Hair Falling Off or Turning Grey now first made in England from the original recipe of an illustrious personage at Munich. This preparation also effectually cleanses the Hair and Skin of the Head, the want of proper attention to which is one of the chief causes of baldness. This Restorative also leaves a most agreeable feeling of freshness after use, and in a few months produces the most luxuriant hair. It is strongly recommended to strengthen the hair after illness, and it has the peculiar advantage of being free from oil or grease, and thus not soiling the headdress.—Sold in bottles, 5s. 6d. each, by the Proprietor's Agents, Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and may be had through any Chemist or Perfumer in the United Kingdom.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE, AND SANCTION OF THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY.

COCKLE'S Compound Antibilious Pills, a favourite aromatic and tonic aperient of high and unrivalled reputation. The unprecedented success which has attended Mr. Cockle's Pills for nearly half a century—the beneficial effects which have constantly resulted from their use—the purity of the ingredients which enter into their composition—their careful and peculiar mode of preparation—and the great and increasing demand for them from every quarter of the globe, prove at once their superiority over all similar preparations.

Prepared only by James Cockle, Surgeon, 18, New Ormond-street, London; and may be had of all Medicine Venders, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

THE Patent Orthospinalis.—Mr. H. BIGG and SON have now in their possession a new and very valuable invention for the RELIEF and CURE of SPINAL CURVATURES, constructed in accordance with the physiological and anatomical principles of the human body. It is extremely light; supports the attenuated muscles, supplies the deficiencies of the figure, allows of free respiration and every other bodily action, is worn without inconvenience, being perfectly independent of corsets, and is equally applicable to confirmed and incipient cases, as well as to those who suffer from weakness without a deflection of the spinal column. It has met with the greatest approbation from every one of the faculty who has yet inspected it, and can be had only of the Patentees, Mr. H. BIGG and SON, 29, Leicester-square; and 9, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark, London.

CORNS, BUNIONS, &c.

MR. PRICE, Surgeon Chiropodist, Son and Successor to the celebrated Practitioner of that name, patronized for many years by her Serene Highness Princess Esterhazy, the Princess Mary Esterhazy, Countess Sebastiani, and numbers of the principal Nobility and Gentry. Mr. P. begs to say that, by that peculiarly tender treatment for which his deceased father was so distinguished, he is enabled in the most extreme cases, without the slightest pain to give that ease and comfort so essential, that the usual boot or shoe may be worn with perfect freedom immediately after the operation.

95, HIGH-STREET, MARYLEBONE.

Patients attended abroad till One. At home from Two till Six.

SELLING OFF.—Close of the Season.—Elegant Muslins at 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 11½d. the dress; the same goods were sold a few days since at 5s. and 8s. the dress, and are superior to many now selling at 20s. Shawls, Silks, Irish Linen, Table and Bed Linen, Flannels, &c., at the same ruinous prices; an inspection only will convince ladies of the above truth. To ensure a good selection an early call is respectfully solicited at HOOPER'S Muslin Warehouse, 52, Oxford-street. Observe; all goods marked down in plain figures.

IN RE JOHNSTONE, CRAIG, AND CO., BANKRUPTS, WATLING-STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS and CO. will sell, during this week, that portion of the Stock of the above eminent Manufacturers consisting of SHAWLS, to the amount of £4000, and which they have purchased at a discount of 52½ per cent. therefrom. 2000 magnificent Barège Shawls, at 4s. 6d., cost 21s.; 850 ditto ditto, the best French, 7s. 6d., west-end price 30s.; innumerable long ditto, 14s. 9d., cost 45s. Three or four thousand Cachmere Long Shawls, valued by the bankruptcy broker at 4 guineas to 7½ guineas, will be sold at 31s. 6d. to 55s.; 1000 Mantles, 15s. each.

15, VERE-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.

TO FAMILIES LEAVING TOWN.

CAMERON and VIALL beg to announce their Annual Reduction on all Fancy Summer Goods. They are enabled, through the great patronage they have received in their Made-up Skirt Department, to offer more than 600 READY-MADE SKIRTS, in all the most Fashionable Fabrics, at a very considerable Reduction.

Printed Muslin Skirts, three to seven Flounces, 8s. 9d.; Balzarines, 12s. 6d.; Barèges, 15s. 9d., 18s. 6d., and 21s.

Rich Black and Coloured Glacé Silk Skirts, three to seven Flounces, 33s. 6d., 37s. 6d., and 42s.

Embroidered Muslin and Lace Robes, 8s. 6d. to 30s. Infants' Robes and Frocks, from 4s. 9d. Lace and Muslin Mantles, from 15s. 9d. Long and Square Barège Shawls.

Rich Glacé, Satin, and Moiré Mantles,; Ribbons, Hosiery, and Gloves; all at reduced prices.

The price of every Article is marked in plain figures.

CAMERON and VIALL, 50, Oxford-street.

SMELLIE and GREEN, 129, Oxford-STREET, respectfully invite the attention of Ladies to their extensive stock of articles of taste and utility, comprising Rosewood Workboxes, from 6s. 6d.; Writing Desks, rosewood or mahogany, from 6s. 6d.; ditto Cases, fitted with every requisite, from 6s.; the Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Case, fitted complete, 18s. 6d. Inkstands in Ebony, Papier Mâché, and Bohemian Glass. A superior stock of Papier Mâché Tea Caddies, Blotters, Card Trays, Knitting and Crochet Cases, &c. &c., suitable for presents, at a great reduction on the charges usually made.

Smellie and Green with great confidence recommend the quality of their Stationery: Cream-laid Note Paper, five quires for 9d.; the Protective Cream-laid Envelope, 9d. per 100, 7s. per 1000; ditto Adhesive Stamped, any Initial, 1s. per 100, 9s. per 1000. Name Plate elegantly Engraved, and 100 best superfine Cards, 4s. 6d. Dies sunk, and Arms, Crests, Coronets, and Initials, stamped in Gold, Silver, or Colour.

Smellie and Green, Stationers, 129, Oxford-street, opposite Hanover-square Gates. Orders, by post, promptly attended to.

THE Great Sale of Rich Black Silks, SATINS, MOIRES, and GLACES.—The following lots will be sold during the week, warranted of the purest qualities, regardless of price:—

		s.	d.
1798 yards Glacé Silks	per yard	1	4
2760 yards ditto, all bright		1	6
2760 yards Ducape make		1	9
974 yards rich soft		2	0
2890 yards the very richest quality		2	4½
1478 yards Barathea Silks, from		1	11
9110 yards rich double warps		2	8
1471 yards Gros Royals		2	9½
1470 yards very rich		3	0
1920 yards Radzemoire or Widows' Silks, commencing		2	9½
796 yards Striped Glacé Silks		2	0
911 yards satin faces		2	4½
870 yards soft boiled Satins		3	9½

Upwards of 3000 yards various qualities, manufactured by the hand-loom weavers of Spitalfields. Families will meet with extraordinary advantages by paying a visit to this establishment.

TIDMARSH, JAMES, and COMPANY, 233, Regent-street.
500 Skirts now in readiness.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

MISS CHENNERY, No. 22, Bury-street, Jermyn-street, St. James's, Piccadilly, continues her superior and easy mode of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in Six Lessons only, with great success and satisfaction, for 8s. 6d.; undertaking to render the most inexperienced person competent in the Art of Cutting and Fitting in the French and English styles, with a gift of mantle and other patterns. Millinery in Six Lessons, including Drawn Bonnet-making, for 8s. 6d.—Hours from 11 till 4. References to Pupils.

NEW KNITTING-COTTON.

CLARKSON'S Improved Stag's-Head COTTON (Registered), manufactured exclusively for Knitting purposes, is suitable for Anti-Macassars, Window-curtains, &c., and differs from the ordinary knitting-cottons from its peculiar twist, being free from fibre, and not liable to mill in washing, or require starching. It will keep clean, wear much longer, and look richer when worked than any other kind of knitting-cotton hitherto made. For finer purposes use CLARKSON'S INDIARUBBER THREAD. May be had at any of the Berlin-Wool Houses, wholesale or retail; or of the Proprietor, M. Clarkson, Friar's Mill, Leicester.

THE Registered Bust Improver.—This is an invention registered under the 6th and 7th Vic. cap. 65, for the purpose of aiding the Dress and Stay Maker in giving an elegant figure and appearance to the wearer. Its claims for adoption rest on the simple fact that, up to the present time, Pads made of Cotton and Wool have been much worn for improving the Bust; and, to do away with the evident defects of these, this invention claims the attention of all parties interested in the use of it. The advantages to be obtained by it are gracefulness of Development, a perfect fit of the Dress, and ease and comfort in the Wear; advantages which cannot be produced by the old method of Padding. To the Dress and Stay Maker it saves an immense amount of time and labour, and promises a considerable economy in its use, besides producing that perfect fit which until now they have been wholly unable to obtain. It has been submitted to several parties whose opinions are held to be of value, and they unhesitatingly approve of it, confessing that it is a desideratum that has long been wanted.

This article is manufactured of an air-proof material by J. WHITE, 39, Gresham-street, who is the sole Proprietor. Each one is stamped, "Registered Jan. 29, 1849"; and sold by him (the Inventor) in boxes of half a dozen, and may be had of most Wholesale Houses in the trade.

HAIR Bracelets, beautifully made and mounted in fine Gold, at 7s. each. Ladies wishing to preserve the hair of a relative or friend can have made (which they can see done) any description of Hair Souvenir, at about one-half the usual charge, by Mr. GEORGE DEWDNEY, Artist in Hair, 172, FENCHURCH-STREET, three doors from Gracechurch-street, London. A most recherché collection of Specimens in Hair Work, richly mounted, is kept for inspection. Ladies waited on at their own residences with patterns, or a Book of Patterns is sent free to any part of the kingdom on receipt of two postage stamps.

WAX FLOWERS.—MRS. DORVELL, Artiste, by appointment, to her Majesty, and under the especial patronage of her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, 199 Oxford-street, London, respectfully solicits the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to her beautiful and perfect MODELS of WAX FLOWERS from NATURE. From the great superiority of Mrs. Dorvell's mode of tinting, a greater brilliancy of colour is obtained, by which they appear perfectly natural. Mrs. D. continues to teach this elegant art, and supplies every requisite material. Terms—Four Lessons One Guinea.

LADIES' Gold and Silver Watches, jewelled in four holes, all the latest improvements, richly engraved Cases and Dials, carefully regulated and warranted to keep correct time (really elegant)—gold, £5. 15s.; silver, £3. 5s. Ladies' new style of Neckchains for their weight in sovereigns. HAWLEY and CO., 284, High Holborn, sons of Thomas Hawley, formerly of 75, Strand, and the only GENUINE WATCHMAKERS' firm in London.

WORTHY OF NOTICE!!!

Messrs. BEECH AND BERRALL, 63 AND 64, EDGWARE-ROAD,

Respectfully acquaint their numerous Patrons and the Public that they are now clearing out the residue of their valuable SUMMER STOCK of SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, DRESSES, RIBBONS, LACE, HOSIERY, GLOVES, and PARASOLS, &c. &c., to make room for the immense purchases for the AUTUMN and WINTER TRADE.

To quote Prices on this occasion would be quite superfluous; suffice it to say, the whole of the above GOODS have undergone so tremendous a reduction, that must delight and astonish every purchaser.

Patterns, as far as practicable, sent postage free.

N.B.—All parcels to the amount of £5 will be forwarded to any part carriage paid.

BEECH AND BERRALL, 63 and 64, EDGWARE-ROAD.

LEAVING TOWN FOR THE COUNTRY.—At this period of the season most Ladies are preparing for a change: they fly from their domestic comforts to seek pure air and comfortable apartments. After a short time of enjoyment they find the name of home sweeter than any other sound; and, only for a variety of portable comforts, with which their portmanteau is well stored, would become irreconcileable. The most essential of these articles to comfort, when from home, and cannot be procured but in London, is a pair of GEORGE ROBERTS'S easy-fitting STAYS.

Apply at 183, OXFORD-STREET,

and

4, LOWNDES-TERRACE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON,

and see 100 different patterns of the cheapest and most elegant Corsets in the world.

N.B.—G. R. has just imported another 100 cases of the elegant genuine Paris-wove Corsets, price, for 18 inches, 13s., rising 6d. per inch.

Patterns sent free.

FAMILIES LEAVING TOWN.

SEWELL AND CO.

Apprise Ladies and the public in general of their annual reductions in all fancy summer Goods; and are prepared, through the immense patronage they have received this season in their Made-up Skirt-rooms, to offer a large Assortment of SKIRTS in various materials of fashion.

Upwards of 500 Richly Embroidered Barège Robes, 24s. 6d.; reduced from 2½ guineas.

Several Hundred beautiful Double Glacé Barèges, brocaded in three flouncings, one guinea; reduced from 45s.

A quantity of Muslin and French Barèges, in Skirts of three to seven flouncings, 12s. 6d.; reduced from 22s. 6d.

Ladies will see a variety of plain Silks, Brocades, and Moiré Antiques in Skirts; Tarlatan and Lace Dresses for Balls, and Dinner Costumes.

COMPTON-HOUSE, FRITH-STREET AND COMPTON-STREET, SOHO.

THE NEW PATENT ELASTIC FRENCH CORSET, THE CORSET DE LA COUR.

LADIES are respectfully requested to inspect this important addition to their ease and comfort, which has recently been perfected in France. It is constructed of a novel material, through parts of which, graduating in strength to the centre of the waist, are wove elastic threads of gossamerlike fineness, so scientifically arranged as to imitate every movement and play of the muscles, allow of the full expansion of the chest, yet permitting of the free escape of all undue heat and perspiration; thus imparting to the wearer an agreeable sense of coolness and comfort in walking, dancing, &c. This Corset is wove to the shape, in one piece, without seams, on models of exquisite beauty. By it the waist assumes the most sylphlike appearance, and an artistic and graceful moulding is thus given to the figure, perfectly unattainable by any other stay. For young persons and delicate females these Corsets possess especial capabilities. The fabric, being elastic throughout, is self-acting, affording a firm, yet gentle, support in every posible position; in a word, all tightness being got rid of, the rules of the physician and the exigencies of fashion are both consulted. The prices of these beautiful Patent Corsets are as moderate as those of the ordinary description. Directions for measurement, and the most ample testimonials, sent by post.

EUSTACE and CO., 288, REGENT-STREET.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND!

THE PROPRIETORS

OF

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

AND

PICTORIAL TIMES

Beg to announce that eminent Artists are now in Ireland, and will attend HER MAJESTY during her progress in that country, so as to complete a Series of ILLUSTRATIONS for this Journal of all the incidents of note attending the

ROYAL VISIT.

ORDERS SHOULD BE GIVEN EARLY.

☞ Orders may be given to any Bookseller or Newsman.

The Subscription for this Journal is 26s. for the Year; Half-year, 13s.; Quarter, 6s. 6d. Orders sent to the Office should be accompanied by Post-office Orders in favour of CHARLES PROVART.

PRICE SIXPENCE.—OFFICE, 294, STRAND.

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN WAREHOUSE,
164, Sloane-street.

MRS. HAGGER continues to supply Ladies' Outfits at her usual moderate terms. Long-cloth Chemises 16s. 6d., Nightgowns 29s. 6d., Drawers 16s. 6d. per dozen; and every other article requisite at prices equally low, combined with good work. A great variety of Children's Holland and other Dresses, from 4s.; also a large Stock of Baby Linen always ready. Wedding orders executed with despatch.

A Vacancy for an Apprentice.

FASHIONABLE Millinery.—THE SEASON being so far advanced, Mrs. COLTMAN begs to announce her intention to offer the remaining portion of her stock of MILLINERY, DRESSES, MANTELETS, &c., at about half the usual prices, in order to effect a clearance previous to STOCK-TAKING.

R. B. COLTMAN has the honour to inform Ladies that his Stock of LACE JACKETS, FRENCH FLOWERS, GLOVES, LACE, and EMBROIDERIES is replete with every novelty, and at prices consistent with the period.

159, REGENT-STREET,
Four doors from Burlington-street.

LADIES' Morning Wrapper Depot.—200 ALWAYS ON HAND, in every shape and texture, and will be found the best and cheapest in London, at C. WILEY'S, 206, OXFORD-STREET, between Orchard-street and Portman-street.

	s.	d		s.	d
Print Gowns, fast colours, from	5	6	Twilled Cambric, from	8	6
Four ditto from	21	0	De Laines, lined throughout, from	12	6
Coloured and White Muslin, from	8	6	Plain Flannels, from	10	6
Ditto, with three flounces, from	17	6	Printed ditto, from	21	6

White Checked Muslin and Figured Muslinette Sitting-up Gowns, from 12s. 6d. to £3. 3s.

A variety of Ladies' Reading-Jackets equally cheap.
Great Novelties in Juvenile Clothing and Baby-Linen.
LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITS and WEDDING ORDERS executed on the shortest notice for ready money.

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